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ORIGINAL POETRY.

FRAGMENT.

She was but in life's morn, yet many a one
Her love had sought—and many a tongue to her
Had sued for sympathy—and many an eye
Beam'd on her own the language of the heart
In winning eloquence—but yet she was not won:
Fortune's young favorite! she moved along
Earth's gayest Eden: *Friendship*, too, for her
Came deck'd in all its charms—while on the breast
Of one, her childhood's earliest friend, her head
Was often pillow'd. In many a dream
Of Fancy's bright creation, she would raise
Her air-built halls—and people them with beings,
Alas! not of the earth: Nature she loved
To trace—on every star that deck'd the dome
Of heaven, she gazed delighted—and the moon,
The soft, the lovely, solitary moon,
Would draw the tears of feeling from her eye.

Thus time past on, till first the maid a met
The elegant Florello; but 'twas not till she saw
His eye of darkest beauty was illum'd
With rays of intellect—not till she found in him
A feeling heart, a noble mind, and all
The nameless sympathies like those that swell'd
Within her own young bosom—*that she loved!*
"She loved with woman's fond sincerity."
And now we see her 'mid the giddy throng
Wearing the same gay smiles; but often there
Upon her brow a shade of thought is found;
And if the music of Florello's name
Falls ever on her ear, upon her cheeks
No blush is seen, but wildly throbs her heart
In tumults uncontroll'd—and if a voice
Should breathe in passion's accent on her ear,
No pulse of hers in unison can beat;
For thought still flies to him her earliest love,
And the warm homage of all other hearts
Can bring no joy to hers.

And when the world around lies hush'd in sleep,
She watches the pale light of Luna's beam,
Musing on moments gone—in fond remembrance
Her's are Love's pains and pleasures.—Let her dream
In bliss, unbroken by the storms of sorrow:
Enthusiast tho' she be—let none deplore
The gay enchantment—and she too has curse—
Absence, uncertainty—and dread of all
The chances that may harm her heart's own idol,
Or give to death the form she loves so well!
Yet she is happy—happier far than those
Who pass thro' all the goods or ills of life,
In calm indifference. SYLVIA.

LINES.

I love to ramble in some lonely place,
Where nature strives to open her array;
In all her pleasing phantasies, to chase
All care and sorrow from the heart away—
Where in close matted shades the light of day
Bereft of dazzlement, a genial light,
Like to the soft and tender lunar ray,
That sheds a calmness o'er the murky night,
And cheers the wounded heart, all sorrowing in spite.

And there to hie me, there my limbs to rest,
Think not rude footsteps will my haunt assail;
Then let my fancy nourishment in quest,
Soar far aloft amid the summer gale;
Yes, on the pleasant breeze proudly sail,
And wait itself e'en now to you, blue sky;
And now returning, o'er the lowly vale
Cast a delightful and voluptuous eye,
Then soar afar again into infinity.

Oh! then it is that memory reveals,
And calls to mind the long-forgotten past;
The bosom then a rush of pleasure feels,
Which all around us speedily will cast
A secret shroud against misfortune's blast.
We retaste bliss—the bliss of infancy,
When sorrow would, as but a moment, last,
When light we skipt, and clamber'd up the tree,
And all was life and joy, and unreflecting glee.

CIREX.

FANCY.

Fair fancy dwells
In sylvan cells,
Where mountain monarchs grow,
And wild winds rave
O'er the dark blue wave,
And the crystal cascades flow.

And in those cells,
On silver bells,
She rings her revelry;
And oft with fire,
On the Lydian lyre,
She wakens her minstrelsy.

In golden grores,
With laughing loves,
On silver slippers she
In silence strays,
At the rocks to gaze,
And surge of the sounding sea.

On her fair cheek,
Love's lilies meek,
And pink peach blossoms bloom;
There Love's bright brush
Gives the beauteous blush,
And care finds a flow'ry tomb.

Her crowded crown
Rolls curling down
On her white breasts below,
Like grapes of gold,
In a cluster roll'd,
On beds of the softest snow.

When morning breaks
O'er lucid lakes
Along the surf she strays,
And loves her shade
In the deep display'd,
As over she bends to gaze.

In Echo's cave,
Where dashing waves
Foam o'er the ragged rocks,
She tears her hair
In the lightning's glare,
And the thunder's roaring mocks.

Milford, Del. MILFORD BARD.

THE MANIAC.

'Twas on a dark and stormy night
The thunder roll'd, and lightning bright
Flash'd across the sky;
I saw its quiv'ring bright expanse
Through an aged oak swift glance—
Its lustre dimm'd my eye.

I listen'd to the torrent's roar,
I saw a boat put from the shore,
To some poor stranger's kail;
The boat I saw toss'd to and fro,
As swift to succour want and wo,
She flew before the gale.

Red lightning flash'd upon the lake,
I saw the boat deep furrows make,
The foam beat on her side;
And now 'tis moor'd upon the strand,
See by its side a stranger stand,
To view the rolling tide.

But see! you bursting blaze of light,
It darts through my bewildered sight,
And sheds its glare around:
'Twas from a thousand pines of Heving,
Whose fire the aged oak had rire,
Then blazed along the ground.

And still a smaller, fainter light
Is flick'ring—'tis silver bright;
It shines upon the ware—
An infirm man upon a stone of Heving,
Dripping wet sits all alone;
Deep sighs his bosom gave.

I ask'd of one who saw this sight,
Why sad upon this awful night,
He sat thus in the rain:
"'Tis Love,' 'twas answered, 'which has driven
This Maniac here, exposed to Heaven,
To cool a burning pain.

Again I cast my e, that way,
This wand'ring son of sorrow lay
In death upon the earth;
I look'd upon the gath'ring cloud,
And seem'd to fancy one dark shroud,
Had wrapt him from his birth.

I turn'd me from the sick'ning sight,
The clouds seem'd darker than the night
Which hung upon the world;
The gath'ring storm became more loud,
Blue lightnings play'd upon the cloud,
And deep the thun'er roll'd.

ERNESTINE.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Beauty is a morning flower,
'Tis the blooming pride of May;
'Tis the pleasure of an hour,
Droops, then vanishes away.

Women invariably possess strong minds, yet few exert their strength to a proper purpose—(I those I mean to speak—let the friends to the whole female race, select out their patterns for wives, I will point out those for others, whose opinions are not quite of so exalted a nature, and in my humble opinion, if less flattery was used, less praise bestowed, more merit would be deserved—flattery to a woman, is the means of making her arrogant, bold, consequential and vain—praise a woman for her good qualities, and she is always sure to forget her bad; she will therefore for the better consideration of my subject, divide it into three parts.

FIRST PART.—A stubborn unreasonable woman holds her opinion on every subject, as firm as the rock of Gibralter; whereas a little consideration, a little reflection, would show her the vanity, the fallacy of such conduct. To a man accustomed to command, a man whose good sense and judgment can discriminate between right and wrong, they are disagreeable, and although his good sense will not immediately confront, his every look will give obnoxio s to him; to please a husband ought to be the chief duty of a wife; to render his household a little paradise her care; a smile should welcome him, and an anxious request to return soon when going out. It is very easy to see the happy and contented husband abroad; but on the contrary, if frouns, illnature, confusion, meet him, dinner not ready, every thing upside down, his house, his wife, becomes a place not suited to his disposition, his habits, or his manners; he seeks it elsewhere, and in few cases out of ten, finds it at the gaming table or the tavern—awful indeed the resource.

PART SECOND.—A woman vain of her own beauty or qualifications, in an evil not easily remedied; it grows imperceptibly, and instead of a kind, tender, affectionate wife, man finds one fond of dress, vain of personal charms, displaying them to all. A wise man of this description can never add one hour of real happiness to the married life. View her in the parlour—she is at present reflected in a looking-glass—view her at the head of her family, and she resembles a queen surrounded by subservient slaves—as a mother, she is unwise—her sole care, her sole object, is in making her children look like puppets for a show room. As a wife her only object is to awe, and keep in obedience her poor husband. And in fact, a woman of this description is well calculated to do; for nothing awes a man so much as a full dress woman—a consequential toss of the head, and a magisterial deportment.

PART THIRD.—There is another error in a female's opinion of duty, which I most heartily condemn; that is, absenting themselves from home at unreasonable hours. What I mean by unreasonable or unreasonable hours, is not only of an evening, but at times when their presence is most necessary; for instance, at dining hours, how many husbands sit chewing the cud, and to the question, "Where is your mistress," get for answer, "she went out after breakfast, and is not yet returned;" this of course he knew; but does he know where she is? No! Or what must the husband think; his thoughts differ from hers on this subject, and this difference produces in his mind an opinion of contempt, not hard to her credit. A wife that studies her husband's temper, and disposition, and in fact it is her duty so to do, for the purpose of smoothing hers accordingly, most of course, finds in so doing a world cause to tear down all advancement towards his esteem and good opinion; his surmises are in his own breast, hid from you as the world; and when he does reprimand, 'tis with concern and deep regret; for that woman who can willingly distress the feelings of an affectionate husband deserves not his censure or reprimand, but the reflections of her own conduct, and the stings of a guilty conscience. Man marries for happiness; if he finds it not, the fault lies between them. He if the duty of each to discover wherein it lies, and one cause remedied, ten to one if it ever appears again. Having endeavoured to throw into as small a space as possible the foregoing hints, I leave them to the consideration of the married, with a hope, that some benefit may ultimately result from them. Yours,

PETER SINGLE.

WOMAN.

In an address delivered recently at Plymouth, Mass. the orator, Mr. Carter, late editor of the United States' Literary Gazette, makes the following handsome allusions to the influence which society receives from the smiles and endearments of lovely woman:—

"In the heathen world and under the Jewish dispensation she was the slave of man.—Christianity constituted her his companion.—But as our religion gradually lost its power in the dark ages, she sunk down again to her deep moral degradation. She was the first to fall in the garden of Eden; and, perhaps it was a judgment upon her, when the whole human character was now low, she sunk the lowest, and was the last to rise again to her original consequence in the scale of being. The age of chivalry, indeed, exalted her to be an object of adoration. But it was a profane adoration not founded upon the respect due to a being of immortal hopes and destinies as well as man. This high character has been conceded to her at a later period as she has slowly attained the rank ordained for her by heaven. Although this change in the relation of woman to man and to society is both an evidence and a consequence of an improvement in the human condition, yet now her character is a cause operating to produce a still greater improvement. And if there be any one cause to which we may look with more confidence than to others, for hastening the approach of a more perfect state of society, that cause is the elevated character of woman as displayed in the full development of all her moral and intellectual powers. The conjugal confession of Eve to Adam,

God is thy law, thou mine: to know no more
Is woman's happiest knowledge and her praise.

has grown to be obsolete. The influence of the female character is now felt and acknowledged in all the relations of life. I speak not now of those distinguished women, who instruct their age through the public press. Nor of those whose devout strains we take upon our lips, when we sing, but of a much larger class; of those whose influence is felt in the relations of a neighbour, friend, daughter, wife, mother. Who wait at the couch of the sick to administer tender cheerities while life lingers, or to perform the last acts of kindness to the dead? Where else shall we look for those examples of friendship that must adorn our nature; those abiding friendships, which trust even when betrayed and survive all changes of fortune? Where shall we find the brightest illustrations of filial piety? Have you ever seen a daughter, herself, perhaps, timid and helpless, watching the decline of an aged parent, and holding out with heroic fortitude to anticipate his wishes, to administer to his wants, and to sustain his tottering steps to the very borders of the grave!

But in no relation does woman exercise so deep an influence, both immediately and prospectively, as in that of a mother. To her is committed the immortal treasure of the infant mind. Upon her devolves the care of the first stages of that course of discipline, which is to form of a being, perhaps the most frail and helpless in the world, the fearless ruler of animated creation, and the devout adorer of its great Creator. Her smiles call into exercise the first affections that springs up in our hearts. She cherishes and expands the earliest germs of our intellects. She breathes over us her deepest devotions. She lifts our little hands and teaches our little tongues to lisp in prayer. She watches over us like a guardian angel, and protects us through all our helpless years, when we know not of her cares and her anxieties on our account. She follows us into the world of men, and lives in us and blesses us, when she lives not otherwise upon the earth. What constitutes the centre of every home? Whither do our thoughts turn, when our feet are weary with wandering, and our hearts sick with disappointment? Where shall the truant and forgetful husband go for sympathy unalloyed and without design, but to the bosom of her who is ever ready and waiting to share in his adversity or his prosperity. And if there be a tribunal where the sins and follies of a froward child may hope for pardon and forgiveness this side of heaven, that tribunal is the heart of a fond and devoted mother. Finally her influence is felt deeply in religion. "If christianity should be compelled to flee from the mansion of the great, from the academies of philosophers, the halls of legislators, or the throng of busy men, we should find her last and purest retreat with woman, at the fire side; her last altar would be the female heart; her last audience would be the children gathered round the knees of the mother; her last sacrifice, the ardent prayer of faith, to ascend from her lips, and heard, perhaps, only at the throne of God!"

* Mr. Bucknminster.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

SKETCHES OF AMERICA

BY A TRAVELLER.

SKETCH V—*The upper Potowmack River.*

The fine River Potowmack divides Virginia from Maryland, empties by a large Estuary into the Bay of Chesapeake, cuts in two the Territory of Columbia, and as by some consideration, the Atlantic looks like pigmets for a show room. As a wife her only object is to awe, and keep in obedience her poor husband. And in fact, a woman of this description is well calculated to do; for nothing awes a man so much as a full dress woman—a consequential toss of the head, and a magisterial deportment.

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This can be easily proved by the marine fossils which it contains, while no fresh water remains are found. This inland Sea had several communications with the Atlantic Ocean, when it bached the foot of the Blue Ridge.—Several Gaps in the Ridge, were such, besides the Water Gaps of the different Rivers of Virginia and Pennsylvania breaking through it.

The Potowmak flows across this Valley from West to East; and has many other water gaps, before it issues from the great Alleghany Mountain at Cumberland. Several beautiful aspects are found all along its banks; hills, ridges, rocks, islands, rapids, &c. combine to delight the traveller.

Above the pretty town of Cumberland, handsomely situated in a small Mountain basin at the foot of the Alleghany, the North fork of the Potowmak meanders through a mountain valley: while the South fork equal in size, runs from the S. W. through the Virginia Mountains. The North fork has been deemed the main branch, and at its source in the Mountains ends the State of Maryland, and Pennsylvania begins.

It is here that through Mountain gaps, it has been contemplated to make a Canal, uniting the Potowmak with the Yohiogany, East branch of the Monongahela; and thus open an inland Navigation from Washington to New-Orleans! The project is practicable and useful; but the expence to be incurred is enormous! It could be lessened by using a Rail Way in the Mountains, and adopting the modern improvements for navigating the rapids and low waters of Rivers, without either Dams, which are costly and destructive of health, or Canals which must be dug through rocks at immense labour and cost; but how is it possible to persuade the projectors, who have formed their plans, to change them and save $4,000,000!!!

AMERICUS.

GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION OF BACHELOR'S ISLAND.

Bachelors' Island is situated on the burning sands of the deserts of Folly, where even the savage inhabitants of the forest seldom venture to tread. It is bounded on the East by the regions of Affectation, Vanity and Deceit. On the North, by the territory of Fear and Cowardice. On the South, by the burning zone of Remorse, Disease, and Death. And on the West, by the dead lake of Oblivion. Hence it is easily to be supposed, that the air of this Island is sultry, enervating, and pestiferous; exposed to the perpetual scenes of storm, hurricane, and tempest; and its climate, like the minds of its inhabitants, is never settled for an hour. The Spring of Bachelors' Island totally differs from that of any other I have hitherto read of, as that here is the season of the most pernicious heats, and in which the generality of its inhabitants are possessed with a kind of madness the most destructive to themselves, the most injurious to every civilized country, and the most subversive of unguarded innocence. Their Winter is truly despicable indeed; since, among all nations upon earth you cannot express your contempt of a man more pointedly, than by calling him *an old Bachelor*—a thing that lives only for itself—a thing that has no social happiness in its soul—a thing that, like a mushroom, delights in bogs and morasses, but hates the generous warmth of the noonday sun. Though the natives of this *miserable* Island make those of the Island of Matrimony the constant object of their ridicule, yet there have been numberless instances of their stealing from their own Island into that of Matrimony, where they have prevailed upon some good-natured easy creatures to become their nurses and resturers, after their constitutions have been nearly ruined in their former miserable abodes; for in the Isle of Matrimony, though clouds now and then gather over it, yet they serve only to render the remainder of the day more brilliant and delightful.

In Bachelors' Island *Love* is a thing much talked of, but totally unknown to the people, who are hated, despised, rubbed and plundered, by the objects of their in sexable embraces. If cards are the usual diversion of the people in the Isle of Matrimony, they are considered only an amusement; but on Bachelors' Island they are productive of the most shocking vices, such as the grossest scenes of drunkenness and debauchery, the total ruin of their private fortunes, and even murder itself is sometimes the consequence. How many have quitted this Island, and fled to that they so much despised, in order to repair their ruined fortunes, by seeking a rich and amiable partner. Bachelors' Isle is a desert, incapable of producing any thing but nettles, thorns, and briars. Here are no blessing hands to please the eye of innocence. Here no doves cherish their young, nor does the useful lamb bound over their barren plains, but wolves, tigers, and crocodiles are seen in abundance. Here are neither wife nor children to weep over the ashes of the deceased; but owls hoot, ravens croak, and the reptiles of the earth crawl over their graves. In short of all animals that Nature ever produced, an *Old Bachelor* must be the most contemptible, he lives a useless being on the earth; dies without having answered the end of his creation, in opposition to the mandate of his Great Maker, and is at last consigned over to oblivion.

THE MORALIST.

If the sense of duty, and of common happiness, be insufficient to recommend the virtue of gentleness, then let me desire you to consider your own interest. Whatever ends a good man can be supposed to pursue, gentleness will be found to favor them: it prepossesses and wins every heart; it persuades, when every other argument fails; often disarms the force, and melts the stubborn.—Whereas, harshness confirms the opposition it would subdue, and of an indifferent person, creates an enemy. He who could overlook an injury committed in the collision of interests, will long and severely resent the slights of a contemptuous behaviour. To the man of gentleness, the world is generally disposed to ascribe every other good quality. The higher endowments of the mind we admire at a distance; and when any impropriety of behaviour accompanies them, we admire without love; they are like some of the distant stars, whose beneficial influence reaches not us. Whereas, of the influence of gentleness, all in some degree partake and therefore all love it. The man of this character rises in the world without a struggle, and flourishes without envy. His misfortunes are universally lamented; and his failings are easily forgiven.

—But whatever may be the effect of this virtue on our external condition, its influence on our internal enjoyment is certain and powerful. That inward tranquility which it promotes, is the first requisite to every pleasurable feeling. It is the calm and clear atmosphere, the serenity and sunshine of the mind. When benignity and gentleness reigns within, we are always least in hazard of being ruffled from without; every passion, and every occurrence, are beheld in the most favorable light. But let some clouds of disgust and illhumor gather on the mind, and immediately the scene changes; nature seems transformed; and the appearance of all things is blackened to our view. The gentle mind is like the smooth stream, which reflects every object in its just proportion and in its fairest colours. The violent spirit, like troubled waters, renders back the images of things distorted and broken; and communicates to them all that disorder which arises solely from its own agitation.

THE FALL OF THE LEAF.

At the present season (middle of October) we observe that the trees, shrubs and bushes, have changed, or are changing from a deep green to a yellowish, and some to red; and this is commonly said to be owing to the *frost*, which is an error: for as yet we have not had the cold sufficient to freeze the tenderest bushes or trees. This change of color is the *effect of time*, and not of cold. Our trees generally *wake up* in April, and continue awake till this time, when they go to sleep for the winter. The leaves are the lungs, or breathing organs and at the same time they elaborate the food of the plant, in order to sustain and perfect the flower, which perfects the fruit, which perfects the seed, the final intention of the vegetating process. The change of the color of the leaf, and its falling off, denotes that the vegetable sap is retiring to *winter quarters*, and having no longer use for its lungs, they gradually dry up, change color, and being deprived of the usual supply of sap, they fall off, and the juices, analogous to the blood and juices of an animal, descend to the roots, shelter'd from the cold, in a state of sleep. They wake up in the spring, and go through the like process; some for 20 years—some 30—some 100—and 300—and some, it is said, live 500 years.

OUR FATHER WHO ART IN HEAVEN.

Art thou my Father!—then no more
My sins shall tempt me to despair;
My father pities and forgives,
And hears a child's repentant prayer.

Art thou my Father!—Let me strive
With all my powers to learn thy will;
To make thy service all my care,
And all thy wise commands fulfil.

Art thou my Father!—Teach my heart,
Compassion for another's woe,
And ever to a child of thine
A brother's tenderness to show.

Art thou my Father!—Then I know
When pains or want or griefs oppress,
They come but from a father's hand,
Which wounds to heal, afflicts to bless.

Art thou my Father!—Then in doubt
And darkness when I grope my way,
A light shall shine upon my path,
And make my darkness like the day.

Art thou my Father!—Then no more
Tremble my soul at death's alarms,
He comes a messenger of love,
To bear me to a Father's arms.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

ANTICIPATION.

It was now about the last of April, when I beheld the coy and pleasing smile on the countenance of the amiable Emily S. as I passed the door, making my bow. She was the picture of health and loveliness, and was at the moment attending the departure of some country friends; in passing I put head her say "how delighted I will be in a few weeks, I intend to make you a long visit when the country becomes more pleasant."

This was said with all the fond hope of being realized, and as if she beheld the pleasure attending such a visit, when the heat of summer should make a residence in the city less congenial to the feelings than the pure uncontaminated air of the country.

As the days rolled along the shrubbery began to put forth its leaves and the trees to blossom, the naked fields to be covered with the long waving grass, whose rich and beautiful green added to the beauty of the scenery, and the birds tuning their most melodious notes, all nature appeared refreshed and enlivened; the changes which seemingly a few weeks had produced, were wonderful to the eye. The summer was past, and autumn in its approach had produced a change no less interesting; that which was blooming was now ripened into the most delicious fruit, and we beheld the farmer gathering it together and placing it in store; the grass, divested of its beauty, of its animal life, is laid in the barn hood for cattle. It is now that the oppressive heat drives the citizen from his noisy residence in the city, to the retired retreat in the country, to enjoy its cool and refreshing breezes and the luxuries of the season.

But Emily saw not those changes, her voice was not heard in the house of her country friends at this "delightful" season; they beheld not the countenance which had so often greeted them with a smile. Alas, are the "dog days" had arrived, I had received a notice to attend her, not to the country—no, her funeral; and long before that period, did I perceive the fatal worm gnawing the vitals of her interesting form; the healthful bloom of youth had given place to the hectic deception of a cruel disease; her emaciated form was a sure index to what was soon to follow; the needle was thrown aside, her books lay untouched on the shelf, and the more active occupations of the house were forgotten, even the piano was unthought of to dispel the gloom which now so apparent; her feeble frame unable longer to stand the ravages of the destroyer, was placed upon the bed which so often had refreshed it after the fatigues of the day; and on my visit to the house, instead of meeting her with the playful smile in the parlour, I was directed to her chamber—slowly advancing with my eyes fixed on the bed, I caught the pale and sickly countenance and the fixed eye, and as it was turned on me, a tear stole over the cheek; my agonized heart and smothered feelings would not permit me to do more than stretch forth my hand; I saw she was almost gone, the struggle was most at an end—could I but have heard her say she was willing to die, and that she had faith and support in a Saviour, it would have lessened the weight of my sorrow—gently pressing the cold hand, the smile was again on her pleasant face, and her last words were, "I am ready to depart."

When the sun had sunk below the horizon, and the comparatively dim light of the twilight had given place to moonbeams of splendour, I retired from the house of Grief! where the sanctified lamp of Religion which faithfully behind what the world calls pleasure, that fashion, taste, amusement, beauty and gaiety of youth, animated and enraptured at the sound of the music and the splendour of the scene, all yielding to the view nothing but a sound of gloomiess and night, and all which, probably this evening in the circles and rooms of many an acquaintance, would be the cause of disappointed and wounded feelings of the most painful disposition which, on reflection, would appear a trifling but happiness and pleasure materially exhibited so very recently in the circle of friendship; but it was not to be, the arrow had pierced the heart of one who was not attached by their affections, and who was the partaker of the pleasure or pain of those who depart; but then it was, when the darkness of night had before alluded to, veiled the earth, and when I beheld the lonely cottage of some poor inhabitant, whose nothing but poverty and distress met the eye, the mother of several little children pinched with the pangs of sickness, with covering scarcely sufficient to keep from her the chill of plercing winds that found their way through the cracks of the miserable hut, that the importunities of the hungry cries of her children to assuage the fire of her thirst was a burden to her mind and the cravings of hunger, or fuel to warm their little hands wrong with pain; our departed young friend at this moment appeared like an administering angel, and whilst her heart was touched with their distress, her bosom throbbed with delight that she could in a measure relieve their distress; the affected mother, unable to conceal her gratitude, hid her face beneath the ragged bed cover, whilst she modestly relieved their distress by her generous donations. She consoled the mother under her trials, and pointed to the rest in heaven prepared for the righteous. The recollection of acts like this, was precisely the cause of the serene and placid countenance which was the result of full flow of spirits, the delight and admiration of her friends; and the remembrance of such "little attentions" to the poor of this world will no doubt heighten her joy in the next,—but she is gone. She had in the full hope of living, *anticipated* to spend the summer that is past in this world, and in death I hope she has *realized* a residence in heaven.—In this the mere imagination of fancy, or a dream? I can point you to the room where the dying scene was exhibited, and lead you to the mound that now covers her remains; if your feelings are impressed as mine have been, your eyes will mingle with mine and those of many others to water the grass on her grave.

What a 'sint colouring is this representation to the general anticipations which are so seldom realized; observe the young aspirant after fame; he fancies all is before him and his own efforts only are wanted to raise him to the highest pinnacle of his desire, he perceives not the slander, envy, and various other oppositions that are ready to crush him in his victory, and should he gain his point, he realizes less than he anticipated. The merchant full of hope of becoming wealth, launches his bark into the sea of adventurous speculations, when sudden losses blast all he fondly anticipated. The innocent, unsuspecting female dreams of love in its most touching forms; she reads in every movement of the object of her love, happiness and delight, and longs for the time when the ceremony shall unite her to him she is already so closely attached; to complete the perfect bliss of her dream, that which is to be realized in this state must be admitted, yet how much it falls short of their expectations, many of the young dreamers can answer when they grow old in the world; but amidst all these things, at the moment, we anticipate not death; he comes and we realize what we now can accurately comprehend, *Eternity*. VIRGINIUS.

AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY.

ROBERT MORRIS was the son of a respectable merchant of Liverpool, England, and while a boy, was brought by his father to this country, in which it appears he intended to settle. He was left an orphan at the age of fifteen years. He was early engaged in a commercial pursuit with Mr. Charles Willing of Philadelphia, and after serving a regular apprenticeship formed a connexion in business with Mr. Thomas Willing, of the same place.

Few men in the American colonies were more alive to the encroachments of the British government upon the liberties of the people, and more ready to remonstrate against them than Mr. Morris. His signature to the non-importation agreement which was entered into by the merchants of Philadelphia in 1765, discovered a willingness to sacrifice private interest for the welfare of his country. His hatred of oppression, and high standing in society, naturally pointed him out as a fit representative of Pennsylvania in the national councils assembled on the approach of the political storm, and he was accordingly appointed one of the delegates to the second Congress that met at Philadelphia. He became very conspicuous in this station for his sagacity in the management of pecuniary concerns, which were needful in war nor trifling. The prompt and fortunate supply which he was enabled to furnish the commander-in-chief while he lay on the Delaware with the army opposite Trenton, (1776,) proved of great and signal service towards the attainment of the general's victory, by enabling him to make an attack on the savage Hessians. The sum appropriated to this purpose was obtained by Mr. Morris from a member of the society of Friends. Many other instances occurred of this patriotic interposition of his own personal responsibilities for pecuniary supplies which could not otherwise have been obtained.

In the first year in which he served as a representative in Congress, he signed the memorable parchment containing the declaration which forever separated us from England, and thus pledged himself to join heart and hand with the destinies of his country, while some of his colleagues who possessed less firmness drew back and retired from the contest. He was three successively elected to Congress in 1776, '77 and '78.

If the grand, and as regarded the fate of the union, the decisive attack of Cornwallis did not originate with Mr. Morris (as some suppose) there can be no doubt of his warmly approving it; that he first proposed it to the commander-in-chief, and provided the funds to enable Washington to move the army. At that time the American army lay at New Windsor waiting for the French fleet and troops from the West Indies, to co-operate with them in an intended attack on New York, but Count De Grasse changed the destination of his squadron and sailed into the Ches-

The ridiculous nature of the proposed exemption in this month, and his total inability from the want of funds to move the army, induced Washington to hesitate in giving his assent to the proposition; but the promise of Mr. Morris to supply the necessary means, overcame his scruples, and the united Pennsylvania Continental regiments was the march of the troops on the 3d of Sept. through Philadelphia. It was not, however, until the army had passed the city 15 miles, that he was relieved from his anxiety respecting his mission to Washington, in a competent pecuniary supply. His object for this end was the loan of the French military chest, for which he applied to the French minister there, Tamaroe, who refused in the most positive manner to assent. His persuasive talents, however, succeeded with Count Rochambeau, and at Chester, whither Mr. Morris repaired, it was obtained.

In the year 1781 Mr. Morris was appointed by Congress, "Superintendent of Finance," an office for the first time established. This appointment was unanimous. Indeed it is highly probable that no other man in the country would have been competent to the task of managing such great concerns as it involved, or possessed the himself the happy experience of raising supplies, and deservedly enjoyed more of equal public confidence among his fellow-citizens for punctuality in the fulfilment of his engagements. In the same year an additional mark of confidence was reposed in the talents of Mr. Morris, as evinced by his native state selecting him as their agent to purchase its supplies for the public service. In the year 1786, he served as a representative of Philadelphia in the legislature of Pennsylvania. He was a member of the convention that formed the federal constitution in 1776; he had as a part of his colleagues, Benjamin Franklin, George Clymer and James Wilson; with whom he assisted in the memorable and decisive measures of the year 1776; and now with them again united in forming the bond of union which was to lay the foundation for the future and permanent prosperity of their country. He was afterwards elected to the first Congress that sat at New York after the ratification of the federal compact.

From the foregoing short statement we may have some idea of the nature and magnitude of the services rendered by Mr. Morris to the United States. It may be truly said that few men acted a more conspicious or useful part, and when we recollect that it was by his exertions and talents that the United States were so often relieved from their difficulties at times of great depression and pecuniary distress, an estimate may be formed of the weight of obligations due to him from the people of the present day. Justly therefore may it be said, that the "Americans owed *and still owe* as much acknowledgement to the financial operations of Robert Morris, as to the negotiations of Dr. Franklin, or even the arms of Gen. Washington." After the close of the American war, Mr. Morris was among the first in the states who extensively engaged in the East India and China trade. He died in Philadelphia in the year 1806, in the 73d year of his age.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

MAID UPON THE LEA.

Parody on a popular piece called "Rose upon the Lea."

A man beheld a lovely maid,
Maid upon the lea!
Fair as the morn from evening's sha le,
In silvery robes of light array'd,
And right well pleased was he
Maid, sweet maid, sweet-blushing maid,
Maid upon the lea!

Said the man: I'll kiss thee now,
Maid upon the lea!
Said the maid, you wont I trow,
For I've made a virgin vow,
And I will not suffer thee,
Maid, sweet maid, sweet blushing maid,
Maid upon the lea!

And the man he kissed her rude,
Maid upon the lea!
Tho' the maid done all she could,
Fie, and shame, they did no good;
Kiss the maid would he—
Maid, sweet maid, sweet blushing maid,
Maid upon the lea! SYLVAN.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—Having observed in your papers of the 6th and 13th inst. two communications respecting the cure of stammering, to which the writers appear to have had all their sympathies excited for this unfortunate class, without deliberately considering the relative duties owing to others; and having, as they suppose, discovered the infallible nostrum for this distressing malady, administer the remedy in great confidence, and the latter, no doubt, presumes his will receive additional value from bearing the dignified title of "Physician," whether he be a pupil of the celebrated Sangrado, or a graduate of the regular Medical School of Pernicia. It is observed, that while your philanthropic "tend to the unfortunate" indulges in the declaration of his having given publicity to facts which he believed would conduce to the public good; he does not appear to have considered the distinction between those who might impart useful information gratuitously, and those who after they had a great benefit conferred on them, had been permitted to make a very important discovery, which by indefatigable industry, and care, has been matured into a system that promises successful results not only benefitting those who have applied for it, but entitles the inventor to be ranked among the greatest Benefactors of mankind; and having brought this to the practical point, to claim a reward for making of the charge of "sordid selfishness" than he who acquires the art of teaching others, and receiving a compensation therefor, as a skilful musician, who after having "trimmed his midnight lamp," and "tasted his youth to philosophic cares," and acquired by attentive study and application, a knowledge of his favorite science, he imparts it, and while the soothing hand of relief is administered, deems it no crime, neither is it thought uncharitable in him, to demand a compensation proportioned to his services; or the eminent and sound Lawyer, after having imparted his knowledge, and afforded his advice, to receive the "quid pro quo."

Your benevolent and sensitive correspondent queries, "Shall a man demand pay for telling another, how he may be cured of a disagreeable disease, or rather how he may be able to overcome a disagreeable habit?" I answer, Yes; and I will appeal to the candid, sincere tribunal of the conscience of both your correspondents, and let them answer, whether, if they have made any important discovery, and mean in future to apply it as the medium of subsistence for themselves and families, whether they will impart its benefits gratuitously upon *nil ascendum*, or whether if engaged in any kind of lawful trade or commerce, they will give their commodities without any compensation.

In the sum of 2 to 50 dollars, deemed extravagant for affording the power of utterance to him who is but one remove from a perfect mute? and who, while he labours under this distressing infirmity, is humiliating mainly, is deprived of the pleasures of refined and interesting conversation; or permit me to say, that so far from the demands of the Lawyer and Physician are alluded to being made, "are unjust exactions," that I myself would rather than be afflicted to the extent which they are, pay one hundred dollars; the epithet "imposition upon the public" is a harsh, and unjust charge, and ought not to be indulged in, without being substantiated, and if the "Certificates become enlightened," they will be rendered as merely the intrinsic merit which is always attached to truth, and the eminent and respectable characters whose names they bear; the writer has had an opportunity of knowing that the charges have been moderate, reasonable to circumstances, and in many instances instructive, and great care have been rendered entirely free from any charge.

It is believed that the observations in the two communications already referred to, have been made without a perusal of the knowledge of the proprietors, or the true merits of *their* system, and that a spirit has been said which would not have been indulged in upon more mature reflection: I would therefore recommend both your correspondents to view the United States institution for the cure of all impediments in speech, when perhaps they would be willing to publish some of their own sentiments, and adopt the more mild and Christian like mode of doing, to all men, as they would *they should do unto them*.

VINDEX.

Philadelphia, November 28th, 1826.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

MESSRS. EDITORS—In perusing your paper of the 25th instant, I find you have (to do your readers a great service,) given a statement of the "Greek Ships."

In giving your opinion on the subject, as to its merits, and effects upon the character of the two commercial houses in New York, who had the management of the business, you give this opinion merely from the perusal of Mr. Wm. Bayard's pamphlet; because, you say—"The whole transaction does not, however, appear in the favorable light to our country, appear so bad as when ONLY represented by Mr. Constantine, who is clearly proved to have told a deliberate falsehood under the solemnities of an oath."

In saying so, you commit an error; but the opinion is not original with you; you give it, perhaps, from what the *Contractors say* ought to be, of Mr. Constantine, in their Report, page 3d. I refer you to a publication by Mr. Sedgwick, in reply to that part of their Report, copied in the Philadelphia Gazette dated of Thursday, Nov. 2d, and will merely remark, that those who have used such an opprobious subterfuge to redeem their lost character as the committee had used, and the base and dishonorable part in regard to Mr. Constantine, cannot be considered in a more favourable point of view, than secret assassins.

Mr. Bayard's pamphlet, I have no doubt, has given the public mind in his own favour or that of the house of Howland & Co. in their management of the Greek business, neither will the letters of Bayard and Howland's Counsel be deemed authentic.

Therefore the "Transaction does appear still to be as bad as when represented by Mr. Constantine; nor is he, as you have said, the only one who deliberate falsehood under the solemnities of an oath."

Let the national character be tinged—Le Roy, Bayard & Co., G. G. & S. Howland, and Gen. Tallmadge, the agents for the Greek Deputies in London, treated their agent, Mr. Constantine dishonorably, and has also damned the commercial character of New York, by base and dishonorable conduct towards a poor, struggling country, by using its funds improperly. A FRIEND TO GREECE.

A PRETTY RIDDLE.

I will consent to all you desire, said a young female to her lover, on condition that you give me what you have not, what you never can have, and yet what you can give. What did she ask him for? A husband.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

"NOT LOST, BUT GONE BEFORE."

Lines on the death of C. A. an infant son—addressed to his surviving parents.

Ah! grieve not, that your lovely, cherub boy,
Cropped by the hand of love, a beauteous flower,
Is now transplanted to the Elysian bower,
To bloom forever, in unfading joy.

Not lost, tho' gone, secure in bliss he stands,
And thou, dear solace of an infant's care,
Thy little Charles now rests in safer hands,
And then, when freed, I trust shall meet him there.

Then do not grieve, but trust that heavenly love,
Foresaw some ill his journey would betide,
That some bewitching passion would misguide,
And in compassion, took the child above.

Oh! blessed escape, beyond the reach of fears,
Then cease to sorrow, dry those needless tears.
Philadelphia, 1826. CAROLINE.

Saturday Evening Post.

PRICE $2 PER ANNUM.

☞ SUBSCRIPTIONS, ADVERTISEMENTS, COMMUNICATIONS, and BOOKS intended for publication, Received at No. 118 Chesnut street, opposite the Post Office, and back of No. 83 Market street, three doors below Second, North side.

James Fleming, a passenger on board the brig Maine, Capt. Davis, from St. John's New Brunswick, was on Tuesday morning brought before the Mayor, and accused of having murdered a fellow passenger, named Patrick Gill, by stabbing him with a knife in the groin, of which wound, it is said, he almost immediately died. Fleming was committed by the Mayor for a further hearing. The verdict of the Coroner's Jury was as follows —"We do say that it appears from the evidence before us, that Patrick Gill, died in consequence of being stabbed with a large pocket knife, in the groin, inflicted by James Fleming on board the brig Maine." This distressing event happened when the vessel was between Chester and the Lazaretto. Gill having on the day-fall had accused Fleming of stealing some potatoes, part of the brig's stores, and the evidence appeared so strong to the Cook, that he took possession of the potatoes. The next day Fleming went into the cabouse, and asked for some potatoes, whereupon the cook hurled a hot one at him, which struck him under the ear. This provoked him exceedingly, and he went below for a jack knife. With this he returned on deck, apparently determined to take revenge on both the cook and his accuser. Gill barricaded him on the subject, in a good natured manner, Fleming bade him beware, as his end was approaching. "Ah" said Gill laying his hand on the other's shoulder, "you would not do that." Fleming then violently struck Gill in the groin, cutting one of the arteries asunder. The blood spouted to a considerable distance, and in a few minutes, the unfortunate man expired.

The new United States Hotel, in Chesnut street, opposite the National Bank, will open on Monday next, under the care and direction of Mr. Renshaw. It is believed that for situation, convenience, elegance of furniture, and excellence of preparation to accommodate, this edifice is unrivalled in nowhere in this country excelled, if equalled.

Mr. Sergeant, the minister, Mr. Rochester, the secretary of legation, and Mr. Reed, private secretary, embarked on board the U. States ship Hornet, captain Claxton, on Wednesday last, to proceed to Vera Cruz, whence they will join the congress of American deputies at Tacubaya.

From the 17th to the 23d of November, five empty boats, and three loaded with merchandise, arrived at Mount Carbon. In the same period there departed 56 boats carrying 700 tons of lumber, and nineteen tons of flaxseed, besides small quantities of whiskey, flour, and bark. Sixty eight boats (besides those connected with the trade of the borough,) passed the locks at Reading, during the week. The arrivals for the supply of that place, were 6, viz. 1 with store goods, 1 with oysters, 1 with lumber, and 3 with cord wood. Clearances 8 viz. 2 empty boats, 3 with flour (325 barrels,) 1 with poles, iron, and butter, 1 with whiskey and 1 with flour and castings.

The Governor of this commonwealth has offered a reward of fifty dollars for the apprehension of Thomas Dumm, jun. charged with the murder of John Frey, if apprehended in the county of Berks, or within fifty miles of the place where the murder is alleged to have been committed, one hundred dollars if apprehended within this commonwealth, and more than fifty miles from the place of the alleged murder; and two hundred dollars, if apprehended within the limits of the state, to be paid on the conviction of the offender.

The Post Office in Philadelphia (say Noah's Advocate,) is to be removed from Chesnut street to the *kitchen* of a coffee house in Bank Alley. This will be a great convenience to such of the *clerks* as love good eating, and to such of the *cooks* as are engaged in epistolary correspondence. We do not see who else are to be benefitted by the removal. One reason assigned for it is, that in *Bank alley* it will be so very *inconvenient* that the citizens will be compelled to build an *Exchange to include a Post Office.*

GUARDIANS OF THE POOR.

The general board met at the alms house on Monday afternoon and elected John Gilder, President for the ensuing six months; and Elisha W. Cook, John Mellangie, Wm. Flanegen, and E. L. Shotwell, managers of the almshouse.

The managers have chosen Col. Joseph Taylor, President of the board for the ensuing six months.

A New Jersey paper says, "We are just now favoured with a sight of an observation once made by doctor Franklin, that New Jersey, in her situation between the two states of New York and Pennsylvania, might be aptly compared to a barrel of cider tapped at both ends, from which her neighborly sisters were indulging themselves at her expence, in drawing out at their pleasure."

Mr. Poinsett has sent to the museum of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Charleston, several very curious specimens of ancient Mexican sculpture. This collection consists of images, and a large figure of a snake, an animal which appears to have been a favorite object of representation with the Mexicans, perhaps, also, an object of adoration. The images, it is said, bear evident marks of antiquity, and although the sculpture is rude, it will be impossible for any one who has examined the remains of antiquity, not to be struck with the strong resemblance they bear to the workmanship of the ancient Egyptians. The symbols, however, are evidently Mexican.

The Legislature of Vermont have passed a law, requiring the venders of lottery tickets in that State, to pay for a license to sell tickets, the sum of $300 per annum. They have also passed an act raising the salaries of the Judges of the supreme Court. from 900 to 1050 dollars a year. They have also rejected, unanimously, the several resolutions received from the executives of others states, proposing an amendment to the constitution of the United States.

The Grand Jury for the Boston City Court have, among other things, represented that the part of the prison in that city which is the most disorderly, is the *debtors apartment*; and the officers of the prisons express a belief that this irregularity is caused by spirituous liquor being introduced among the debtors, by members of the society for the relief of the distressed.

A letter from St. Salvador, states that the slave brig called the Prince of Lucca, which was built at Philadelphia not a great while since, and sold to the Brazilians has been captured by the Tender of an English Frigate, while on her passage from the Coast to St. Salvador. The Tender had 4 guns and 20 men, and the brig 12 guns and 70 men. All the men ran below but the boatswain. She had 660 slaves on board.

The New-York Albion asserts, that "not content with opening canals, erecting fortifications and resorting to various other measures for the internal advancement of the country, His Majesty's Ministers now contemplate the most important changes in the form and system of the local government of the British North American Provinces. Conceiving that the welfare of these fine provinces would be promoted if placed under one general, vigorous and efficient government, they have formed the plan of uniting them into One Confederate System.

"Each province will still retain its own local governor and two legislative bodies as they at present exist, with some modifications; but it will be required to send a certain number of delegates to the place of general government to enact laws for the whole. At the head of this grand Confederation will be placed some distinguished individual appointed by the crown. It is spoken of as Halifax as the seat of General Government, others of Quebec, others of Montreal."

Gen. Calvin Jones of Wake Forest, N. C. has sent to the office of the Raleigh Register, two *Sweet Potatoes* of this season's growth, one of which measures 3 feet in length and 6¼ inches in circumference—the other measures 1¾ inches in circumference and weighs 5 pounds. The same gentleman raised this season, on common Turnip measuring 2 feet 5 inches in circumference.

A novel mode of employing silk has been adopted in England. It is used in book binding, for the backs of books instead of leather. Dr. Birkbeck is the author of the project, and he states, in an address to a Mechanic Institution, that his object was to relieve the existing distress in the silk trade, by propusing a new and extensive mode of increasing the consumption of that manufacture.

A Custom house bond for the very large sum of $511,000, being for duties on several thousand pieces of satin, was filed at New York on Saturday, and was promptly paid by an individual merchant of that city, in a single check. This is said to be the largest bond ever paid in this country.

It is estimated by the editor of the American Farmer, that there are in the U. States, 15,000,000 of that useful animal, the sheep. The whole amount of wool and sheep produced annually in France, is estimated to be worth somewhat less than $30,000,000. The attention to the growth of sheep, the production of wool, and demand for that staple for our manufactures, has increased in a most astonishing manner within the last few years.

The mutineers recently brought to Boston by an English brig of war, have been examined before Judge Davis, of the U. S. District Court. They will probably be tried on the 4th December next, Judge Story presiding. This is said to be the first instance of murderers and mutineers being brought up by the English Government for trial to the courts of this country. It is mentioned as a fact, indicative of the peace and harmony between the two nations.

The legislature of North Carolina, which has hitherto commenced its session on the third Monday in December, does not meet this year till the last Monday in December, being the 25th of that month. This alteration is authorized by an act of the last session of the legislature. After the next session, the legislature will not commence its sittings until the second Monday of January in each year.

MIAMI INDIANS.

By the Treaty with the Miami Indians, the United States are to furnish a wagon and five yoke of oxen each, to nine persons; and a wagon and one yoke of oxen for the band living at the forks of the Wabash; and also to cause to be built, a house according to the value of $500, for each of nine individuals. And also to furnish 200 head of cattle from time to time, 200 head of hogs, and 100 sheep, to be annually delivered to them 20 bl. flour, 1000 lbs. steel, and 1000 lbs. tobacco. And to provide five laborers to work there 4 months in the year for the small villages, and three laborers to work three months in the year for the Miamisine band.

Extract of a letter from Laguayra, dated Laguyra, October 22, 1826:—"You must know from the public prints that almost the whole of Colombia is in a state of insurrection against the government of Bogota, and that they want federation a and form of Government like the United States of America. Bolivar is on some of his Quixotic expeditions, and seems to have no wish to return. Indeed the general wish is that he never should. Paez is at the head of affairs in the province, and has hitherto conducted himself with much propriety and great moderation. How the affair will end is still within the unread book of fate. I hope they will avoid all fighting or civil war—although strangers are mostly safe, especially English and American subjects. We have lately had an English frigate and sloop of war in the roads. They left us about a week ago; but the Primrose sloop of war arrived the other day, and is to remain here."

STATE BANK AT TRENTON.

The Director have passed a resolution, that the creditors of the Institution be requested to forward to the Cashier, on or before the first of February next, a statement of their demands, and if consisting of Bank Notes, the numbers, dates, and amount of the Notes they severally hold—as, in case of neglect or default they may lose the benefit of a ratable share of such funds as may, from time to time, be collected for distribution.

Numbers drawn on Wednesday in the Literature Lottery, class No. 6, for Hotel.

35 47 54 52 33 14 46 11

The highest prize, 30,000, was sold in that city in shares; the capital prize of 20,000 dollars was sold by P. Canfield in a whole ticket, to a young gentleman of that city.

African Slave Trade.

According to the 20th Report of the African Institution, recently published, the Negro Slave Trade has rather increased than diminished. Portugal and Brazil have made no attempt to enforce their own insignificant restrictions, as agreed by treaty; while by France and Spain, the trade might as well, perhaps better, be *permitted than prohibited*. There are at least eighty vessels notoriously engaged in the trade, in Nantes alone, and only last year 361 French slave vessels were detained in the African seas. "Though the trade (says the Report) has been relinquished by England, the United States of North America, Russia, Holland, Sweden, Denmark, and *nominally* by France, *it has been little, if at all diminished, in point of extent, and, we fear, much augmented in point of cruelty.* Between 70,000 and 80,000 slaves were transported in 1820." In short, it has been calculated, on the most satisfactory data, that 100,000 slaves are annually transported from Africa by France and Portugal alone. The plain and painful truth may, therefore, be as well confessed at once. The subject of the abolition of the African slave Trade, by the British legislature, has been frustrated. The indefatigable labors of humanity are thus, by cupidity and perfidy, deprived of their merited guerdon. After the expenditure of a whole life of labor, by a Wilberforce, a Sunday, and a Clarkson, supported by the eloquence of Pitt, and Fox, and Canning, this branch from the freshest laurel of that philantrophy which will grow and blossom in imperishable fragrance, when the blood-stained bays of militarytriumphs are forgotten, or have been withered to the roots; while the mortal Upas, by which every thing beneficial to Africa is poisoned and blasted, remains as deeply rooted in the rancorous soil as ever. A *hundred thousand* human victims annually offered up to the ruthless Moloch of mercantile avarice! The bare mention of the fact is enough to make the blood run cold. One shrinks from inspecting too closely the necessary results of this mortal pestilence!

A very erroneous statement (says Mr. Lundyin the last number of the Genius of Universal Emancipation), respecting the number of anti-slavery societies, in the different states of the Union, is going the rounds of the papers, which has originated from the Philadelphia "Democratic Press." The following is much nearer the actual number, though it probably falls considerably short of it—

In North Carolina, there are forty-five; Tennessee, upwards of twenty; Kentucky, six; Illinois, seven or eight; Ohio, one or two; Virginia, two; Maryland, six; Delaware, two; Pennsylvania, eight; New York, one; Rhode Island, one; Massachusetts, one; —at least one *hundred* in all. Of the above, eighty by the census of 1820, were in slaveholding states, *seventy three of which are located* IN SLAVE-HOLDING STATES.—And had the different societies in the states sent as many delegates as they were entitled to, the number would have exceeded one hundred. Of those actually in attendance, two thirds (within a fraction) were from slave-holding states.

New Jersey Legislature.

The Legislature (says the True American) have been actively employed for the last week, in the various items of business, that pressed upon their attention. Very many applications for private acts have been made, in addition to those which have passed, and items that concern the public have been brought forward. Application has been made for a law authorizing the raising of $40,000 by Lottery, for the purpose of constructing a free public road, through Mercer and Somerset counties, to intersect the New Milford Turnpike, near the New York line, and thence to the Delaware River—to which has been reported to incorporate the Howell Furnace Company, of Monmouth, for the manufacture of iron, steel, brass, zinc and copper.—Another to prevent foreigners from fishing with nets on our coasts, and has passed, and appointing commissioners to investigate the affair of the Hoboken Banking and Grazing Company, and the Sale of the Jersey Lands, in the Middle Road, New Jersey.—The Treasurer has reported the stock of the Owego and Milford Turnpike to be unproductive, and that the tolls are expended in paying a part of the company's debts, in the repair of roads and bridges. A bill is reported for making a Canal, or improving the navigation of the Delaware, from Easton to Carpenter's Point, at the southern line of the state.—A bill has been reported, authorizing trials of speed at Hoboken—A bill has passed, authorizing Samuel Richards to construct a breakwater in the bay of Delaware, off Cape May.—A bill has passed —The citizens of Camden, opposite Philadelphia, have applied for an act of incorporation.—The bill holding the New Jersey Bank, and the Trenton Bank, have applied to the Legislature for a restoration of its charter, on the ground, that the repeal of the act of incorporation was unconstitutional; and have adduced the opinions of Judge Read, Hon. R. E. Ogden, Col. Aaron Ogden, and Thomas Addis Emmet, in their favour.—An insurance company is applied for in New Brunswick.—The people of the part of Monmouth, have applied to have the season of taking oysters, shortened, making it from the last of April, to the first of May.—Application has been made for the purpose of mining for coal, in this state, appearances of which present themselves in several places.—The report of the committee on the controversy between New York and New Jersey, has been agreed to, a bill reported to revive the act for appointing commissioners to settle the dispute, if others shall be appointed by New York; and a memorial offered for continuing the recognizance of the offending officer of New York, at the discretion of the Governor, as the public interest may require.—Application is also made for a company to be incorporated, for working a copper mine at Woodbridge, in Middlesex county, and other mines that they may purchase.—Another, for the incorporation of the Dover manufacturing company.—The balance on the Treasury books, standing against the State Bank of Trenton, for tax, and that due from the late Treasurer, &c. are directed to be set aside, and not brought into future accounts. Council have passed a bill for taking the census of the State in 1827, with a view to the representation, &c. which will require 200 thousand inhabitants.—And a committee has been appointed to ascertain the present state of the school fund, and to inquire into the alterations necessary and proper to increase the same.—Business increases tremendously, and with due industry, an adjournment cannot take place later until late in December.

We learn from the Elizabeth-town Journal, that the committee on the subject of the Delaware and Raritan canal, were expected to report on Wednesday. It is believed that a loan of 100,000 dollars paid to the state will be returned.

The Legislative Council of Michigan assembled at Detroit on Thursday the 2d inst. when Abraham Edwards was appointed President pro tem. John P. Sheldon Clerk, and Thomas Knowlton, messenger. On Monday, the 6th, a message was received from Governor Cass, which commences with a reference to the growing prosperity of the territory, and the inducements it offers to emigrants. The subject of education is recommended to the consideration of the Legislature; and the propriety of interference on the subject of a claim set up by the Legislature of Ohio to a portion of land within the territorial limits; as well as in relation to the unsettled boundary between Michigan and Indiana, and also between Michigan and Illinois. The Governor communicates that the appropriation made by congress for opening a road between Detroit and the Miami is nearly expended, and the most difficult part of the work has been completed.—Reference is made to the bill at the last session of Congress which referred to this subject, and also to other bills in the National Legislature, making grants for the benefit of the territory, which were not finally acted upon, and a hope is expressed that they will be passed at the ensuing session. It is recommended that "a judicious and temperate exposition" of the claims of the territory against the United States for the injuries sustained during the war, be made to Congress, with a view to obtain that justice which has been too long retarded. An amendment in the present law relative to debtor and creditor is recommended, and also in the existing laws which regulate the road system. The subject of the establishment of a township govern ment is recommended to the attention of the Legislature, in favour of which it is believed public opinion has strongly set in. On the 7th the pro tem. appointments of the 2d were confirmed, and the additional officers appointed.

The Drama.

The Circus closes for the season this evening, with the comedy of *Paul Pry*, and the usual ring performances. The new department of this concern, on the leave of Mr. Cowell, devolves on Mr. Blyth. The company go on immediately to Savannah, (Geo.) and Augusta, &c. and will probably visit Philadelphia in the spring. We are pleased to learn that the benefits altogether have been unusually profitable. Mr. Cowell has commanded this concern for the last three or four years, with great credit to himself and profit to the proprietors, and we are of opinion that it will be long ere Mr. Burgess, Price & Simpson get another such conductor to this establishment—we are confident that Mr. C. in his new station of stage manager of the Chesnut street Theatre, will not fail in giving satisfaction to a Philadelphia audience—his greatest aim, undoubtedly, will be to please the *public* rather than *himself*—we heartily congratulate Mr. Warren on securing his valuable services.

The Theatre in Chesnut street opens on Monday evening, under the stage management of Mr. J. Cowell. The tragedy of the Stranger is to be performed, in which Mr. Wood will appear, and the characters of Mrs. Haller will be represented by Mrs. Wood—the farce of the Irishman in London, Mr. Cowell—Joe Stamfiad, Mr. Hallam—and Harry Mr. Meyers. We have been some days in the company since last season, we have lost Mr. & Mrs. Duff, and Mr. Fielding; and gained Mr. & Mrs. Cowell, Mrs. Hallam, Wm. Forrest, Hoyt and Talcure, and report says, shall have two young female debutants, daughters of two of our most favourite veteran performers;—Very considerable additions have been propounded in the U. S. Gazette), have been made to the talents of the Orchestra, and its arrangements have been placed under the *amateur* direction of Mr. Hewitt. He has secured the aid of some performers of very considerable attainments, and among them Mr. *Kreilman*, whose performances on the horn, gave so much satisfact on. In order to obtain the best musical talents, and that the Orchestra of this Theatre, may be hereafter equal to, if not superior, to any in the U. States, Mr. Hupfeld has, under the authority of Mr. Warren, invited twelve first rate performers from Germany. The whole of the interior of the Theatre has been renovated, and the ornaments and decorations of every part of the house are now in great trim. The scenery has also been re-touched by Mr. H. Warren and assistants. The seats of the Boxes have been re-stuffed and covered with cloth. To the Pit, great additions have been made, and its comforts and ease very much increased. The entrance is at the back part, and so constructed as to prevent the confusion and noise which formerly existed. The pit will contain *two hundred and fifty persons* more than formerly. It is proposed, we are informed, to pay great attention to the *police* of the house, and the arrangement of the Bars and Coffee-rooms, are such as to secure the observance of better order, and more quiet than heretofore. With all these liberal efforts in the hands of Mr. Wm. Warren, we cannot forward a strong claims for the public patronage and we feel assured he will receive it.

In our paper of the United States Gazette) are promising themselves a rich treat during the coming season, in the display of tragic talents which our stage will probably furnish—Mr. Cooper will of course be with us—Mr. Macready, Mr. Booth, Mr. Forrest, Mr. Hamblin; Keane, the vocalist—and though last, certainly not least, Miss Kelly. But there are some few of these, we hold it good to lay away a portion of their days, to give to mirth her song and sport her feather;" these would probably relish a little variety—a little *relief* from the long array of the horrors of human life, though a very pleasing play, to examine the width and depth of Forrest's talents and attainments, because, when we usher a countryman forth as a great genius, we wish to be sure that he is entitled to the appellation. He is a young man of uncommon promise, unprecedented for his age—and this is saying much for him. He is young, and has yet to expect a great deal matured, or strengthened intellect—a vigorous and clear conception, or a complete historical knowledge of the characters he personates; and yet he gave evidence of a very just and comprehensive knowledge of his author. He was occasionally tame, but more frequently spirited, and there are but two characters in the whole range of tragedy, of extraordinary powers, and those are merely physical. On this point, however, Forrest has superior to them all. He is all bone and muscle—his grip is nervous and manly; his eye piercing and expressive—his voice strong, but not melodious; his attitudes and gestures graceful and becoming; but there is a wildness in his performance, an excess of energy in that which require the wholesome discipline of study. His genius and native powers, like a high mettled horse, are running in the road to the world to do. So now good night, I'm much obliged, and why! I know you're good, now you I'm not *Paul Pry*. Fate well kind friends (coming back) I'm such a careless fellow.

I really had forgotten my umbrella.

This attempt was received by a good humoured audience perhaps with more laughter than it deserved, and they enjoyed it so much, that they called upon Liston to go over it again, which he did with some reluctance, aware, probably, that it would not so well bear repetition, and that it was never intended to be submitted to that test.

Mr. Price, the lessee of Drury-lane Theatre, will save two hundred pounds per annum, during the term he holds the property, by the death of poor Kelly. That sum having been paid to the lessee ever since the building of the Theatre, by the Select Committee.

The author of "High Ways and Bye Ways" (Mr. Grattan) has a tragedy in Drury Lane, which will be acted during the ensuing season. Kean performs the principal part.

The London Atlas, in speaking of English singers, says: "Miss Stephens is a host in herself—but she wants the advice of a judicious friend in the selection of her songs. Miss Povey (now Mrs. Knight,) with less tones, sweet as those of musical glasses, is a valuable acquisition."

Mrs. Knight, late Miss Povey, whose arrival in New York has been for some time announced, made her first appearance at the Park Theatre on Thursday evening, in the part of Fioretta in the Cabinet.

Messrs. Cargill and Huntley have engaged a dramatic corps, and will perform at Harrisburg during the session of the legislature.—They intend to open on the 11th of December, with Sheridan's Duenna.

Mrs. Gilfert (late Holman) an accomplished actress, is engaged at Boston, for a few nights. No female has commanded a wider admiration for her talents, or respect for her virtues. In Mrs. Haller, Mrs. Beverly, and the rest of her professional characters, she has been singularly fortunate. Mr. Cooper is at present playing at the Boston theatre, and the support of Mrs. Gilfert will be of great importance.

The anniversary of the evacuation of New York by the British army in 1783, was celebrated on Saturday by a military parade. In the evening the entertainments at some of the theatres were of a patriotic nature. At Noah's drama of the "Plains of Chippewa" was performed at the Bowery; Mr. Forrest sustained the character of the Indian chief.

Mr. Nichols, the comedian (Yankee) star, is amusing the people of Providence, for a few nights.

The Baltimore theatre closed last evening. Mr. Macready, we believe, on account of previous illness was compelled to perform *every night that he acted*, to complete the engagement entered into for that city. He took his benefit last evening.

The selebrated actor, Talma, died on the 20th October, at Paris, at the age of sixty-seven, having exercised his profession for nearly forty years. The Journal des Debats observes—"It is certain that if, to the regular procession at the funeral of actors, three thousand persons, we add the concourse in the grave yard, and the crowds that lined the route from Talma's house to his last dwelling, the whole number could not have been less than from eighty to one hundred thousand spectators."

The Paris Journal des Debats contains the following notice of *Talma*. "Talma was born at Paris on the 18th of January 1766. Some modern Biographers have made him younger by six years, but this species of deceit can have no utility whatsoever; he did better than they, for he always kept his genius young. At the age of nine he learned to rise and more than thirty whilst performing the part of Orestes in the *Clytemnestra* of M. Soumet. England for a long time was considered as the asylum of his infirmity. Two causes have concurred in propagating this error. He wrote, spoke and understood the English language to perfection; and his marked predelection for every thing that was English, which were imbibated from the British Theatre, easily gave rise to the supposition that he had received his first theatrical education in London. His father was a jeweller, his father, besides, exercised in London the profession of a dentist. But Talma, born in Paris, there prosecuted his studies, in a boarding house where those lived who frequented the college of Louis le Grand. His Parisian studies terminated, Talma returned to London and took into his hands the instruments of his father's profession. But, even in the college frolics, he had witnessed in Paris the acting, not of Le Kain, whom he never knew, but of Larive, who was then in the zenith of his fame. Of Larive still exists, and at his beautiful retreat of Moulignon, will shed many a bitter tear at the fate of the inheriter of his employment, who, perhaps, only wanted time to regain, with a brilliant heat which he had not equal to that of his successor. Talma, with the consent of his father, came to France, and passed some years in the Royal School of Declamation, founded by Solon. Talma had already made his debut as an actor, in the part of Seida, in Voltaire's tragedy of Mahomet, and two years after, in the beginning of the revolution, established that reputation which he preserved to the last."

Among the items of interest which we have selected from the London Journals sent in by our friend Mr. T. Snowden, at New-York, the following is not the least, it is copied from "the Kaleidoscope, or Literary and Scientific Mirror," and is the speech of Mr. Macready, on the occasion of his benefit at the Haymarket. The chief attraction was not the performance of that excellent comedy, "The Hypocrite," nor the singing of "Buy a Broom," by Madame Vestris, in blue stockings and short petticoats; but a promised address by Liston, in the character of *Paul Pry*, in which he was to animadvert upon the inconveniences of popularity, arising from the manner in which he had been brought upon the stage. After the comedy, the curtain rose to a shout of laughter from the crowded and much smil der" who were following *Paul Pry* and hallooing his name, and Liston entered upon the stage, as if seeking a refuge.

Where shall I go? However, my fine fellow,
I gave you a good knock with my umbrella.
And now I've broke it all to pieces at the side.

Upon my word, they are extremely rude.
I'm sure I've done them no harm.
I only walk ten yards along the street
And every body knows me that I meet.
Pooh, pooh, nonsense—yes, you said yes,
I'm glad to see you, sa, and smoking too.
How can you come out in this dreary weather!
I never saw such face here for three nights together.
[Pointing to one in the Pit.
A joke's a joke, but there's no mocking bird of me
When I'm exposed in every dirty shop.
I'm quite in by-word: as I walk they cry,
Look! look! look him, Dicks, there goes the old Paul-Pant
Pry.
They show me off in every form and way.
In paper, pewter, plaister, brass and clay;
In tea-pot, milk-pot, other pot and jug;
They even make me figure on a mug.
With Christmas comes, I dare say, for my sake,
Paul Pry in gingerbread, or on sold Twelfth cake.
And little boys and girls, no doubt, will eat me,
Like cannibals. This is the way they treat me!
Now I've broke my umbrella, what shall I do?
To think they've really brought me on the stage;
Poor, harmless, friendless, inoffensive me.
The most retiring, domestic, old-used *Paul Pry*.
I only wish that I could lay by fat on
That Player-manager, that Mr. Tom LISTON—
I'd have the satisfaction I insist on.
The manager, no doubt's as glad as any;
I hate to see him grinning there, fairly peeing
By making me a public laughing stock.
Why, Mr. Copperfield, you're quite out of luck
But that's his business, and not mine, you'll say;
That's true—how much do you suppose now? eh!
Why, I'm the very stage manager's legacy,
In golden characters, and few are bigger;
My name is seen upon the walls and posters
Of the most splendid order of the theatres.
At least five times a day. I tell no lie,
They take my name in vain, and call me Paul Pry.
It is quite grievous, when with so much pain—
However, I will never do't again.
I'll take up my profession with the Bible!
Stay—shall I bring an action for a libel?
Oh! that's the thing, I'll have a writ out sheet,
Than to pay lawyers heavy sums for fees,
To end the case exactly as they pet.
I'll have a writ out, and I'll have a writ out,
With all my foes I should find work enough
Talking of small remedies, I'll scope for one
That will, I'm sure, enable to show my face;
Ay, and my figure also, every inch,
Which is a thing I've always been quite a pinch.
The tweeps' black hands, that through the yeat pe-trude
Cry also "Sweep," I hope I've done with you.
Then the dear ladies markets people bellow,
"Stop, Mr Pry—remember your umbrella!"
Oh! I'll have a writ out, and I'll have a writ out
I have a deal of brass in upon hand.
As is most commonly the case, to trust,
With us who're nothing in the world to do.
So now good night, I'm much obliged, and why!
I know you're good, now you I'm not *Paul Pry*.
Fate well kind friends (coming back) I'm such a careless
fellow.
I really had forgotten my umbrella.

This attempt was received by a good humoured audience perhaps with more laughter than it deserved, and they enjoyed it so much, that they called upon Liston to go over it again, which he did with some reluctance, aware, probably, that it would not so well bear repetition, and that it was never intended to be submitted to that test.

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One of the most splendid ballets ever produced in Paris, is now performing at the Academy of Music, entitled Mars and Venus. Madame Noblet personates the character of Venus with all her divine graces. Fine spectacles have been so popular and so attractive. The whole corps de ballet of that immense establishment are engaged in this spectacle.

Theatrical performances seem to be losing speculations not only in England, but in France. Of all the Parisian theatres, not two are profitable, and many of the proprietors are in a state of insolvency.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

Capt. Low arrived at Boston from St. Ubes, was over to Lisbon on the 15th October. At which time an insurrection against the Constitution had broke out in the Province of Algarva, and about 9400 troops had marched from Lisbon to suppress it.

Russia declared war against Persia on the 28th of September, and hostilities had commenced. On the 2d of September the Russian general prince Modatow attacked a large Persian force, who were forced to retreat with great confusion, leaving two kahns and 1000 men on the field. The Russian General Yermohoff, with another division, was driving the Persians before him.

The Duke of Devonshire, British Ambassador to Russia, gave a splendid fete at Moscow, in honor of the coronation of the Emperor of Russia. It is said it cost £60,000.—Among the guests was the American Minister.

The French chambers were to assemble on the 15th December.

It is stated in the London papers that Lord Cochrane has become dissatisfied with the Greek Committee in London, in consequence of their not having furnished him with the cash promised. It was rumoured that he intended to pay a visit to London, to have matters regulated. The last accounts state that he passed through Lyons on the 20th October.

Accounts from Batavia to the 23th of June had reached London, giving a gloomy picture of the affairs of that place. The war was carried on with rigour by the natives, and the Dutch only mustered 500 troops. It was said it would be impossible to hold the Island with fewer troops than 10,000. Every person on the Island was obliged to perform military duty.—The English residents were withdrawing their property and removing to Singapore. The Treasury was low, and vast debts were accumulating.

Mr. Tolman, of Colcrain, Ireland, has lately thrown from his stomach a "living Evet," 54 inches long, and near 3 inches round, which he thinks he swallowed more than 10 years since, and has often felt in his stomach.

A Mr. Besetay, of Vienna, has invented a piece of artillery, which, by the force of steam, can, at a distance of 130 paces, send a musket ball through a thick plank, and can discharge 130 balls in a minute.

Mr. Hughes Hall has had the following notice posted up round the grounds at Oatlands: "As Mr. H. does not intend to *shoot himself*, he trusts nobody else will do so."

A knight of the turf was last week telling Sir C. Flower that his Majesty's cream horses were of Turkish breed. "Pooh, pooh,' replied the civic Solon, 'dont tell me. They are as much of the Christian as you or I.'

It is a curious fact, that out of the thirty six Bishops who signed Magna Charta, not one could write their own name, the signatures of the remainder being only (✕) their marks.

On a sun dial in Kent there is this inscription: *We shall.* The dial (die all) completes the inscription.

It is a curious fact, that the Mayor of Plymouth cannot be sworn until seven, and the Councillors, by Charter, are obliged to wait till that hour for the arrival of the Prior of Plympton.

A persecution has commenced in Ireland against the *forty shilling* freeholders. Attempts are making to eject them by legal process. In the whole of Ireland, the excitement is very high.

It is difficult to take up a country paper at this season of the year without encountering a venerable personage, under the title of the *oldest* inhabitant, whose business it is never to remember any thing. He has never seen the like of the late drought, or the late harvest, and every flood to him is a novelty of the *first water*. In particular *unmanlied state of forgetfulness* during the late heats. But his principal talent lies in the non-recollection of hail-storms, and thunder-storms, &c. The people is required to stir up his old blood. "Well! of all the nights!"—"Well! never in my born days did I see!"—Well! I dont believe that *within the memory of man*,' &c. Thus he stands paying and extending his credit, and occasionally claps it down in the newspaper, and we are to believe that no such storm was ever heard, because the *oldest inhabitant* in A. B. or C. cannot remember. The reason is obvious. He has lost his memory? His faculties are superannuated.

October, the pheasant shooting month, has begun, and the absolute decree of fashion pronounces, that the being swain London now is to forfeit all pretensions to ton. Even the swindlers, who starve and comb their whiskers in the King's Bench, bless their stars that they are not confined in the Fleet, as by that means they avoid the damnatory circumstance of being known to have passed their Autumn in London. General news is rather scarce; and the most important is from the country papers: lots of game bagged, and game breeders legend; and various notions brought to gigantic perfection; old women caught in *soon traps*, &c. &c.

Poetical Epitaph.—Many years ago, when the North Han Militia were marching from Winchester to Waltham, under a burning sun, one of the privates contrived to procure, at a little chandler's shop, by the road side, a pennyworth of wretched meagre beer. Within ten minutes after the man was a corpse. Over his grave is the following epitaph, written by the chaplain, at the express desire of the then colonel, Mr. Hans Sloane:

Here rests at peace a Hampshire grenadier,
Who caught his death by drinking cold small beer.
Soldiers! beware of his untimely fate,
And when you're hot, drink strong, or none at all.

VAN DIEMAN'S LAND.

This new English colony is rapidly rivalling Botany Bay in many particulars, one of which is its titled population, the government sending the "*better sort*" of their convicts to this infant establishment. Among the late announced arrivals there, ware the Rev. A. C. Mennnory, A. M. of St. John's College; the Hon. Mr. Lascelles, brother to the Earl of Harewood, the dashing Mr. Christmas, the Banker's clerk, and several others of the "Corinthian order" of society.

EPITOME OF NEWS.

At the Philadelphia court of oyer and terminer, last week, Joseph Garrett was tried for the murder of James H. Howell. He was found guilty of manslaughter and sentenced to three years' imprisonment at hard labor, and then to give security for good behaviour in $100.

The city councils have resolved to remove the cumbersome and useless edifice at centre square.

Our able and ingenious fellow citizen, Samuel Humphreys, Esq. is about to remove to the city of Washington. He has been appointed Naval Architect and Superintendant of the Navy Yard at the seat of Government.

The schr. Trimmer arrived at this port spoke, in lat. 36, 15, long. 71, 10, the sloop of war Lexington, Capt. Shubrick, from Trinidad bound for Norfolk having on board the remains of Commodore Perry.

Mr. Secretary Clay has returned to Washington from a visit to his son at West Point.—Mr. Secretary Rush and Mr. Secretary Barbour are so far recovered from their recent indisposition, as to be able to transact business at their offices.

A bill has been introduced into the legislature of Georgia, by Mr. Myers, for the purpose of raising 35,000 dollars by lottery, to aid in the erection of the Greene and Pulaski monuments in the city of Savannah.

At the circuit court, in Rensselaer county, N. Y. Hannah C. Atkinson obtained a verdict of $5000 against Levi Stone for having slandered her character.

It is stated in the New York Commercial Advertiser, that there are now near forty cases of small pox on Staten Island; and that there have been about one-third of that number of deaths from this loathsome disease, within a short time past.

The Salem N. J. Messenger, hitherto published weekly, is now to be issued on Wednesday and Saturday of each week.

Another apparatus for breaking ice before steam boats, has been invented by Mr. D. Ritter, of New Haven, Conn. It is said to answer all the purposes intended.

The Albany Daily Advertiser of the 23d, mentions that the amount of toll received since the 1st day of October by the collector in that city, is forty thousand dollars.

A premium of 200 dollars is offered by the Morris, (N. J.) Canal and Banking Company, for a working model of the best machine or invention for passing boats from one level of a canal to another.

A new military station is to be formed at Suwannee, in Florida, as a defence against the Indians; and Captain Dade and Lieutenant Shaw left Pensacola the beginning of October, to build barracks.

The spire of a church in York, Pa. was struck by lightning on Sunday last—the fluid passing down the lightning rod, did no injury.

A quarry of Slate has been opened on the lands of C. A. Harnitz, esq. about a mile from York, Pa. near the Baltimore turnpike road. It is of considerable extent, and the slate of excellent quality.

The funded debt of the city of Boston is 993,275 dollars 52 cents.

A gentleman from London states that Healh, the celebrated engraver, is about finishing a portrait of the late John Adams, which he had commenced many years ago, intending it as a companion to his portrait of Washington.

The Albany Argus of Saturday gives the official returns for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, by which it appears that there is a majority of 3598 for Governor Clinton, and 4370 for Mr. Pitcher, as Lieutenant Governor.

The Vermont Republican states that the Legislature passed a law, before its adjournment, allowing fifteen dollars for publishing all the public acts of each session. The Editor is of opinion that few, if any, of the printers of the State, will publish the laws on such terms. (Who would?)

The United States' Sloop of War Warren, recently built at the Navy Yard in Charlestown, Massachusetts, has been ordered to be prepared for sea with all practicable despatch. Master Commandant Charles W. Morgan has been appointed her Commander.

Randel W. Smith, the murderer of Dr. Preston Brown, of Louisville, Ken. has been caught in his flight, near St. Louis, Missouri.

Dr. Grant, of St. Simon's Island, (Georgia) has presented to the Agricultural Society of that district, a Specimen of the *Date*, the product of St. Simons, supposed to be the first specimen of that delicious fruit ever produced in this country.

Evening Post.

PHILADELPHIA.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1826.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

Linea "to Miss H. M." signed M. K.; "Recited this morning," &c. H.;" "An Acrostic," (from a *friend*, one that may be relied on); "To Miss Mary," Sylvan; "Peter Single's Poetical Address to the Ladies;" "Lines "to Autumn," Oscar; &c. are among our poetical favours this week.

"Reflections on the sudden death of a friend," Montano—"On Good and Evil," Essay 2d—a communication signed "Vindicator"—"Priscilla Simplex's" note to Neighbour John"—Essay from "Juventus"—and various selections from different sources have been handed to us for publication.

We are happy to hear that our friends at Budwick Cottage are well—IDA, has ever been a favourite with our readers—the tokens of remembrance occasionally sent us from the happy "Home," on Long Island, have not the less gratified us on that account, though we regret that they so resemble Angel's visits—being "few and far between."

We have been favoured with a number of Boccaccio's celebrated Italian tales. A selection of several of them for our columns, would, we believe, be generally interesting. They have not been published that we know of in any of the prints in this country.

Our friends at the East in offering a critique upon the performance and performers of a play, bestow much praise upon a child about eight years old, in whom they discover a second Mrs. Henry, (Mrs. G. Barrett.) All this may be very amusing to the public, and flattering to the child and its parents, but after all, it will not tend to the improvement of their little favourite, nor even admit the fact of this early developement of talents, does it thereby appear evident that the possessor is destined to acquire credit from their future ripening.

Nothing is more fallacious than precocious talents, and in no one particular have the public been more deceived than in their juvenile favourites of the drama. We could enumerate whole scores of ladies who in their childish moments, developed faculties, that denoted another Jourdan or Siddons, and age has sighed that it could not wait the maturity of these talents and enjoy their exercise—had they, however, been permitted to tarry according to their desires, they would have seen their boldness and their Jourdans transformed to tire women, ballet dancers or walking gentlewomen.

One instance of this kind, though perhaps not as strong as many others nearer home, we will refer to, in the other sex, to prove the fallacy of any dependence upon those very early developements of precocious talents. Young Payne, who, in 1809, was most sought after by the young and old of the theatre going public, nay, even drew to the play house those who long before had forsworn the theatre, did not certainly justify in his manhood the strong expectations that his youth had excited: he certainly could not have been more than fourteen years of age when he was considered as editor of a periodical publication in his native town. When in College he was the observed of all observers, and when he had left the *forms* of his school, and stood before the public a candidate for the honors of the drama, it is probably within the recollection of most of our city readers, how completely he absorbed public attention. It was not enough, nor was it strange that the ladies liked him; he was young and called handsome, or at any rate he was not married, and his general standing, his credit (somewhat inflated) for literary attainments, and his fair character rendered him not unworthy their approbation—the gentlemen were satisfied that he was worthy commendation, and in Boston, where his boyhood, almost his infancy, had attracted attention,

"Even bearded sages hail'd the boy."

Yet even with these early promises of greatness, sanctioned by learning, Mr. Payne has not even held the rank which he assumed at eighteen, much less has he reached that point which the partiality of the public assigned to him. Mr. Payne holds now a respectable place as a translator of popular dramatic pieces from the French.

This is no insulated case—every day's experience shows that those flowers of the mind that are so early developed, while they are sure to attract most attention, invariably suffer from the untimely frost, or blight from their own want of power to support the increase that time must impart.

Strength of intellect is almost incompatible with early developement; it is with our mental faculties as with the physical powers of animals; those which acquire the largest size and greatest strength, exhibit the most protracted and helpless infancy: the bones and sinews must be strongly knit, and those proportions of limb which are necessary to strength and agility, must first have time for formation.

Let those then who regard the proper welfare of children avoid too great an encouragement of precocity; let close application be the subject of praise, and it will be found that genius will in a proper time be far distanced by industry.

ENTERPRIZE.

On looking over the papers from different cities, and especially from our Eastern neighbours, New York and Boston, we are in common with almost every other citizen of this country, struck with the evidences of enterprize that are from day to day exhibited by the notices of individuals, and which enforce themselves upon our attention by the notices of public bodies, corporations, &c. Nor has Baltimore been deficient in these public signs of activity. Philadelphia has proverbially been in the rear of other cities, and obtained a name for inertness that seems to attach to almost every individual in her community—and as this reproach has thus become particular as well as general, individuals may be permitted to wipe a portion of it from their garments.

In general, the remarks of want of enterprize are first made in reference to buildings, and we confess if Philadelphia is to be judged of by its first view, and that view taken as an approach is made from the Delaware, that we could scarcely blame an opinion formed unfavourable to our city. The truth is that the merchants who have done so much for other persons, have done nothing for themselves; their counting rooms are wholly unworthy them and their business; but we are not to judge the nut by its shell. No city in the Union possesses more commodious dwelling houses than Philadelphia: from the rent of one thousand to that of one hundred, an air of comfort, that so properly belongs to a dwelling is conspicuous, and in every direction we have this appearance—there is nothing squalled in our buildings even in decay. It has been said that there is lack of *taste* even in our more costly dwellings. We cannot admit the charge; it may indeed be allowed that there is a diminution of that fi nical parade of flutings, plaster-work, &c. &c. which tickle the taste of some other cities—but there is an exhibition of elegance that cannot fail of gratifying an improved taste.—It is said that our buildings smack too strongly of the taste of the "Friends." It is highly probable that the great number, the wealth and influence of that highly respectable society has operated upon the general style of building throughout the city, but we will not admit that this effect of their simplicity has been delectorious, and we shall make ourselves understood when we say that the house at the S. E. corner of Third and Market streets has nothing at all *Quaker*, as our Northern friends style simplicity, in its architecture or external decorations, while the Pennsylvania Bank, in Second street, is a model of classic taste and Quaker simplicity.

We have heard exceptions of a similar kind taken to our hospital in Pine street. We stop not to refute these matters, because we know that they are referable to *taste*, and *de gustibus non est disputandum*. But at present we presume that there is as much architectural taste exhibited in our city as in any other in the Union. But enterprize, it is said, does not consist entirely in building; if then anxiety to project and spirit to carry through plans for wealth without reference to *means*, and without a due consideration of ends, is enterprize, it is not improbable that Philadelphia would fall behind some other cities; but where plans properly proposed, have met the observation of our citizens, there has not been a lack of means nor talents to give them a fair, and generally a successful trial: But if the offer included even a remote chance of injuring individuals by its failure of success, a sense of public good has invariably withheld our monied men from seeking additional wealth by such a channel—this, by keeping from general view plans and schemes in our city, has caused the usual remark of a want of enterprize in our citizens; it has likewise prevented that kind of notoriety that comes from insolvent institutions and ruinous public speculations. These things are worthy consideration, and when a charge is seriously, and frequently contemptuously made by our busy neighbours, it may be as well to ask whether any city in the Union is more *wealthy*; whether there is a part of this nation, or a part of the world, where a man may more readily meet with just that respect to which his talents entitle him, without reference to extrinsic circumstances.

In truth it may be remarked of our citizens as we have already said of the city: the outside, the first approach, is not calculated to conciliate immediate admiration; it is not until we know that the mind is too well regulated to waste time in exterior ornaments that we learn to judge of those amongst us most entitled to our esteem. If our streets are straight and lack undulation, they are clean, and hide the means of health and comfort in the all supplying hydrant pipes. If our houses are plain and lack exterior decoration, they are completely arrayed within, and amply stored with all that is elegant and comfortable. If many of our churches lack steeples to point to the sky, they have talented and educated clergymen to point beyond it. Men who, if they are not ranked among the popular preachers of the day, at least give wise time and talents to adorn their holy calling, anxious rather to *instruct* than amuse their people, and while they are ornaments to the society in which they live,

"Adorn to brighter worlds, and lead the way."

Nehemiah Sleeper, Umbrella maker, of this city, has made a very great improvement upon "Umbrellas now in use. A very handsome walking cane forms the handle or stick, to which the covering is attached by a screw, and from which it may be taken off and laid aside at pleasure. A letter from Gov. De Witt Clinton expresses great satisfaction on the receipt of one of those Umbrellas—"on account of its being so well calculated for the comfort of travellers"—It needs only to be seen to give it a preference over those now in use.

"THE SCHOOL OF REFORM," a comedy of unusual merit and celebrity, from the pen of Thomas Morton, Esq. forms the VIII. Number of the Acting American Theatre, which is published in this city, and carefully corrected from the prompt books by Mr. Lopez, prompter. The most prominent feature of interest in this edition of the Drama, is the likenesses which it contains of distinguished performers, engraved from portraits taken in character, by the first native artists, one of which accompanies each number. The present No. presents a correct likeness of Mr. Hilson, engraved by A. B. Durand, representing him as he appears in the favourite part of Tyke. We understand some difficulty has existed on one or two occasions in bringing this work before the public in season, at the stated periods when it is expected, which for the sake of Mr. Wemyss, the publisher, who has hestowed great expense in getting it up in the best possible manner, we hope may be remedied. Copies of the work can be examined at No. 163½ Chesnut street, and the names of such gentlemen who wish to patronise it will be received at the same place, and at No. 125 Chesnut street, at Ash & Mc. son's.

The publishers of "the Casket" have to apologize to its patrons for the delay which has taken place in the delivery of the December Number. In consequence of the Engraver being unable to finish the vignette Title Page, in time for it to accompany the work this week, it will not be issued until Saturday next. This No. will furnish a Table of Contents of the whole volume, also the vignette (which has been carefully selected with reference to the character of the work,) and a very spirited likeness of Lord Byron. The expence of carrying on this publication renders the necessity of advance payments absolute in all cases—and it is respectfully requested that this may be attended to in future without further notice. The terms of the work for 1827, will be TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY cents per annum—subscribers to the Saturday Evening Post will be furnished with it for TWO DOLLARS *only*. We refer to the prospectus on the opposite side of the paper for a particular account of the plan of the work for 1827.

We are requested to state that a vocal rehearsal of the St. Cecilia Society will be held at the Masonic Hall, on Monday evening next, the 4th inst. and be continued on every Monday evening during the season. To these rehearsals none but vocalists will be admitted.

The Rehearsals of the Instrumental performers are held on the following evening, at the same place, and are free to all the members of the society. It is requested that any disturbance in the room during the engagement of the performers, should be carefully avoided. Members are invited to attend the practising on Tuesday evening next.

AMERICAN HISTORY.

No general history of this Continent having ever been attempted, it has been considered highly desirable that this deficiency should be at last filled up, and a beginning, (if no more), made towards furnishing our literature and schools, with a general account of the events, transactions and revolutions that have happened in this Continent from the earliest records to our times.

I have therefore made this attempt, and after many years of researches, studies and enquiries, after consulting about 1000 Writers on America, surveying our ancient monuments, and comparing all the local chronologies and languages, I have succeeded to complete the frame of the history of North and South America, the West Indies, &c. from the earliest time to this day.

The Prospectus of this work has been issued, and circumstances requiring that a certain number of subscribers should be procured before it is published, I appeal with confidence to the patronage of all, in behalf of this national work and undertaking.

But it is particularly to the EDITORS OF PUBLIC JOURNALS AND PAPERS, as well as to BOOKSELLERS AND POSTMASTERS throughout the UNITED STATES, that I now address myself, and invite them to favor this work, by receiving subscriptions for the same. The subscription is only $6 for 2 vols. 8vo. with 4 maps and 10 plates.

They will receive in return a copy gratis for every 9 subscribers they may procure, or a commission of 10 per cent. at their option, on any number of subscribers, large or small: equal to half a dollar for each subscriber. They are requested to forward within 6 months a copy of their lists, to the Editors of the Saturday Evening Post, of Philadelphia.

C. S. RAFINESQUE, Proprietor.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS SINCE OUR LAST.

Brig Swan, Harding, New Orleans, 20 da. molas.
Brig Jonas, Russell, New Providence, 12 da. do.
Schr. Eliza Pigott, Davis, St. Thomas, 16 da. molas.
Hunter, Sears, Halifax, 14 da. molas.
Brig Mary, Bisket, Sandiego, 14 da. Sugar.
Schr. Otter Branch, Matthews, Havana, 11 da. Sugar.
Ship Rebecca Sims, Rogers, Calleo, 111 da. Specie, Tin, Wool and Hides.
Ship Pacific, Willis, Liverpool, 43 da. Salt, &c.
Brig James, Davis, Trinidad, 28 da. do. molas.
Brig Mars, Wise, Londonderry, 44 da. Ballast.
Brig Ann, Eldridge, Havana, 16 da. molas.
Schr. H. H. Dauphin, Jacksonville, Havana, 11 da. molas.
Ship Caroline, Hewes, Charleston, 3 da. molas.
Schr. Sophia of Mass, Low, Tampico, 40 da. Wood.
Sea Gull, M'Leod, St. Johns, N. B. 11 da. Plaster.

CLEARANCES.

Brig Eliza, Meacham, New Cast.
Industry, Clark, Cape Haytien.
Mary Ann, Rigaw, Laguira.
Schr. Payne, Sulsers, Maracaibo.
Brig Amity, Crowell, West Indies.
Ship Wm. Penn, Gelpret, Savannah
Brig Plant, Mansfield, Pernambuco.
Hermon, Mower, St. Jago de Cuba.
Jona. Russel, Vassar, N. F.
Schr. Superior, Turner, Matan. do.

THEATRE.

THE public are most respectfully informed, that the Theatre will be opened, for the ensuing season, on Monday evening, the 4th of December. During the recess the whole of the interior has been newly painted and decorated in the best style by Mr. H. Warton and his assistants. The Pit has been greatly improved, and every arrangement has been made for the comfort and convenience of the audience.

Mr. Cowell will undertake the duties of Stage Manager, and every performer of talent has been engaged whose services could be obtained. No exertion or expense has been or will be spared to render the Theatre worthy of the patronage of a liberal public.

Dec. 1—1t. WILLIAM WARREN, Manager.

ROWLEY & ALBURGER,
PLUMBERS,

REMOVED to the corner of Carpenter and Decatur streets, directly in the rear of the Arcade, Manufacture Lead Pipes of all sizes, warranted superior to any imported. On hand, SHALL-IRON PIPES, which will be fluid on reasonable terms. HYDRANTS of all kinds made, fixed and repaired. july 15—tm

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MARRIED,

On the 27th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Carll, JOHN ASHTON, jr. to Miss MARIA MARGARET, daughter of Dr. John Kemble.

On the 4th ult. by the Rev. Frederic Hammer, Mr. CALEB IVINS, to Miss ELIZABETH ANDERSON, both of Bucks County, Pa.

On the 23th ult. by elder Frederic Plummer, Mr. JOHN HOLMES, to Miss LETTICE CHATTIN.

On the 23d ult. by Samuel Davis, Esq. of Delaware county, Mr. ARMSTRONG C. M'KEVER, to Miss JANE TOMLINSON, both of Marcus Township, Montgomery County, Pa.

On the 23d ult. at Friends' Meeting, in Caroline County, Md. SAMUEL J. BOWLAND, of Cagedan, Del. to MARY LAWS, daughter of Clement Laws, late of Philadelphia.

On the 1st ult. by the Rev. William E. Ashton, Mr. SAMUEL D. CARSADAY, to Miss CATHARINE ANDREWS, both of this city.

On the 9th ult. by the Rev. William E. Ashton, Mr. JACOB LAWRENCE, to Miss ELIZA KELLY, both of this city.

On Thursday evening, the 23d ult. by the Rev. Dr. Wharton, Mr. THOMAS CUNNINGHAM, to Miss SARAH, second daughter of Captain Joseph Myers.

On Saturday morning, the 25th ult. at Frankford, by the Rev. Thomas J. Biggs, JOHN MOULSON, to Miss ELLEN MARY LALANNE, daughter of D. P. Lalanne, of this city.

On the 16th ult. by the Rev. John C. Baker, of Germantown, Mr. PHILIP S. FISHER, to Miss REBECCA SHOUCH, both of the Northern Liberties.

On Thursday evening, the 23d ult. by the Rev. Mr. Livingston, Mr. THOMAS BROWN, jr. to Miss HARRIET ERRINGER, daughter of Mr. Frederick Erringer, all of this city.

On Thursday evening, the 23d ult. by the Rev. Mr. WILLIAM H. YOUNG, to Miss SARAH H. FARR, all of Wilmington, Del.

On the 14th ult. at Competence Farm, Lancaster county, by the Rev. Mr. Rice, WILLIAM HARMAR, Esq. of Philadelphia county, to Miss MARY E. BUCKLEY, daughter of Daniel Buckley, Esq. of Lancaster county.

On the 23d ult. at Cedar Grove, in Montgomery county, by the Rev. Wm. Latta, Mr. ROBERT T. SMITH, merchant of Philadelphia, to Miss ELIZABETH M. WEAVER, daughter of Daniel Hitner, Esq. of Cedar Grove.

On Thursday evening, the 23d ult. by Joseph M Morgan, Esq. at the residence of Caleb Shinn, Springfield, Burlington County, New Jersey, Mr. JOB S. HORNER, of that place, to Miss LOUISA W. daughter of the late Joseph Wright, of this city.

On the 28th ult. by John Shaw, Esq. Mr. RICHARD WALDRON, to Miss MARY ELLIOTT, both of the Northern Liberties.

On Thursday evening, the 16th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Allen, Captain ROBERT K. FISHER, to Mrs. SARAH SINGLETON, both of this city.

On the 19th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Canandday, Mr. JOHN GLACKIN, to Miss HANNAH M'NAMEE, both of Southwark.

On Sunday, the 26th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Kitts, Mr. GEORGE ALBERGER, to Miss DORCAS IRELAND, all of the Northern Liberties.

On Monday evening, the 27th ult. by Justice Palmer, Mr. FRANCIS LONGMERE to Miss MARY GRAHAM.

DIED.

On Wednesday morning, Mrs. CLARISSA, wife of Ralph Wormley.

On Wednesday afternoon, in the 12th year of her age, MARY, eldest daughter of Matthias Plein.

On Friday afternoon, JOHN MATTHEWS, jr. in the 28th year of his age.

On Tuesday morning, the 30th ult. suddenly, Mr. GEORGE W. M'COY, aged 28 years.

On Tuesday evening, after a short but painful illness, Mr. ROBERT BRATIN, aged 45 years.

On Tuesday evening last, the 29th ult. Miss MARY SCUTTHEN.

On Friday morning, the 24th ult. Mr. EDWARD THOMAS, in the 58th year of his age.

On Sunday morning last, Mr. CHRISTIAN LYBRAND, in the 82d year of his age.

On Monday, the 27th inst. Mrs. FRANCES FURLONG, wife of Mr. James Furlong.

On Monday morning, EWING WILEY, in the 56th year of his age.

On Monday last, MARIA LOUISA, daughter of George F. Harbaugh, aged 11 years and 3 months.

On Sunday last, WILLIAM M'CULLEY, Sen. in the 64th year of his age.

On Monday morning, Mr. JOHN B. LE ROY, after a long illness.

On Friday morning, the 24th ult. Miss ANN PLOWMAN.

On Monday morning, Mr. WILLIAM WARD, in the 25th year of his age.

On Tuesday morning at half past 4 o'clock, Mr. GEORGE COOK.

On Tuesday morning, DENNIS CRISTY, in the 85th year of his age.

On the 24th ult. Mr. LEVI EVANS, of Philadelphia, formerly of Plymouth township.

On the 20th ult. at the house of Major F. Hambright, in Lancaster, Mr. JOHN GAILLARD, late of Philadelphia, aged 47 years.

On the 27th ult. JAMES EDWARD, infant son of Philip Price, jr.

Deaths during the past week.

	Adults.	Children.	Total.
Philadelphia,	33	33	66
New-York,	37	36	73
Baltimore,	15	7	22

COCALICO MILL STONES.

THE Subscribers has for sale, Cocalico Mill Stones of all descriptions, celebrated for Chopping Corn and Rye, and Grinding Plaister. Orders addressed to them will be left at the Reynold's Post Office, Lancaster County, Pa. where they will be thankfully received and promptly attended to. MARTIN & KORNGACHER.

Dec. 2—3mo.*

Most Splendid Scheme.

TO be drawn on the 30th of December next. Washington Monument and Lottery, 4th Class. Wheeling, Virginia, Minnesota.

SCHEME.—1 prize of $30,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 4,000, 1 of 3,000, 2 of 2,000, 3 of 1,500, 14 of 1,000, 30 of 500, 48 of 100, 104 of 80, 1,000 of 50, 1,000 of 40.

Tickets and Shares, on the lowest terms, for sale at

ROBERTSON & LITTLE'S

Lottery Office, No. 48 South Third street, and No. 28 Market street, Wilmington, Delaware.

Orders, post paid, promptly attended to.

Agents always advanced for prizes on demand.

dec 2—tf

CHEAP BOOKS.

FOR sale at the Bookstores of J. G. C. H. Asner, No. 139 Arch street, four doors above Fourth, and J. G. Asner, No. 453 Market street, four doors below Sixth street.

A general assortment of Medical, Miscellaneous, School and Blank Books, with a great variety of Stationary, constantly on hand.

Just published, Dr. uses on Women; also, for sale, Dr. Bell's Nature Displayed, in French and Spanish; Smith's Counter and Merchant's Assistant, by Mr. Hoffland of the Three Spaniards, &c. &c. &c.

Country Store Keepers would find it to their interest to give us a call. dec 1—tf

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Christmas and New Years' PRESENTS, suitable for all ages, sizes and descriptions, from

"The whining school boy with his satchel,
And shining morning face, creeping like snail,
Unwillingly to school:"

To the "lean and slippered pantaloon
With spectacles on nose, and pouch on side
His youthful hose well saved, a world too wide
For his shrunk shank:"

One great recommendation these presents have over most that are at present advertised, is, that they are of domestic manufacture, and those who buy, have the satisfaction of knowing that they are encouraging the arts, perhaps doing themselves an everlasting kindness, and last, though not least, forwarding the great work of internal improvement. Before the time recommences (for a moment, weigh these great recommendations) the young minds and though your fortunes need no improvement, be patriotic enough to forward that of your country. Here may the philanthropist extend to, and benefit his country for succeeding ages. Here may the aspiring, the ambitious, find the means to gratify, nay, satisfy a mode more noble than the "air built" schemes of their fantastic minds. Here may the penurious find room to expand their purse strings, and be satisfied by one, a little one)

Nobody's the worse off for this, That gives it all an flavour.

Names of distinguished Officers of the United States.

1. A vessel, a name for mothers, and a crooked letter.
2. Three fourths of quiet, and four fifths of a dog
3. Two fifths of a garment, and an affirmative.
4. Two thirds of a pernicious liquor, and half of a covering for the feet.
5. Three fourths of a minstrel, and four fifths of a lamb.
6. The reverse of North, and one half of hot.
7. Three fifths of a dangerous month, and five eighths of a small boat.
8. Three fourths of a slender thread, and the third of a wholesome beverage.

SALADIN.

HARD TIMES! HARD TIMES!

Such is, and such always has been the cry of our farmers; and as the present times, it must be confessed, are hard, if we compare them exclusively with much better times, so far as relates to the prices of agricultural produce. But before we can be justified in complaining of hard times, and general distress, ought we not to look to worse times as well as better? and to other countries as well as our own? It is true that wheat will not fetch $2 per bushel, neither will tobacco bring $100 per hogshead.—But does the happiness and the comfort of life consist in these articles? Has not the farmer an abundance, and more than he can devour of meat and bread. Does he not manage scandalously whose garden does not furnish him with plenty of good vegetables? and whose dairy does not yield enough butter to consume and to pare? Cannot every farmer raise wool and flax, to clothe his family and his people? He who has not enough of all these, owes the deficiency to his own want of industry and plain and common management. In the abundance of meat, bread, vegetables, milk and clothing, beer and cider, is it not, under Providence, ungrateful to be forever repining, and complaining about hard times? Where is the nation, (we speak of the mass of the people on the habitable globe,) that would not, if they could, gladly change "times," and conditions with us, felicitate themselves and sing hallelujahs to that kind Providence which had supplied the means of gratifying every want that is essential to wholesome and comfortable living? The bane of our happiness consists in confounding luxuries with necessities; and in keeping our imaginations forever fixed on those who have, *per fas, or per nefas*, accumulated the means of pampering their cupidity and vanity with all kinds of every dainty, and their vanity with all kinds of empty show; rather than on the millions in other countries who are literally naked for want of clothing, and perishing for want of bread! If we would look oftner at these, we Americans would cease to murmur and repine with the false cry of hard times! To a benevolent mind it must be painful to draw contentment from the contemplation of the wretchedness of any portion of our fellow-creatures, but reason teaches us that such contemplation does not augment their calamities, while it instructs us that ours have no reality.—*American Farmer.*

MEMORY.

Whatever has once given us pain or pleasure is remembered long, and recurred to often, as we pass down the journey of life to the gray hairs and solitudes of our last years. We have been to every one the source of both. Every one has treasured away on the sacred pages of memory a thousand little incidents, ever to be revealed in time, to which, as to some fascinating fiction, it returns, whenever a gloomy or an idle, unsocial hour, calls up the musing spirit—and turns the mind upon the past. Life, reviewed through the mists of bygone years, seems rather a curious wrought fiction, or a feverish dream, than a stern reality. We are surrounded by memento of the affection of friends, but these friends themselves are gone.—We surrender the councils of wisdom, the sage instructions of experience, by which our minds were formed, and a direction given to the current of our thoughts and habits, but the lips from whence they flowed, have long been mute as the still valley where they lie mouldering. We have danced and sung with the gay and giddy, and been enraptured at the thrilling voice, and kindling eye of beauty, but we are *alone*. The visions have passed from us. In one year-gone-by and another there are little hillocks, and white stones bearing remembered names, and this is all, all that is left to us. But it is among the melancholy ruins of the past, that we gather the richest stores for the future. It is there we learn how very vain are earthly hopes—how fleeting earthly bliss—how frail even the strongest chords of affection. It is there we learn to prepare for another state of being.—*Trent. Emp.*

Extract from a London Magazine.

THE FIRST BATTLE NEAR N. ORLEANS.

A landing was made, and the army marched onward to the attack in the dead of night—such a battle then ensued as the annals of modern warfare can hardly match; all order and discipline were lost. Each officer, as he was able to collect twenty or thirty men around him, advanced into the midst of the enemy, when it was fought, hand to hand, bayonet to bayonet, and sword to sword, with the tumult and ferocity of one of Homer's combats.

To give some idea of this extraordinary combat, I shall, (says the narrator,) detail the adventures of a friend of mine, who chanced to accompany one of the first parties set out. Dashing through the bivouac, under a heavy discharge from the vessel, his party reached the bank which they were to ascend, and so far as the house where General Keane had fixed his head-quarters. The moon had by this time made her way through the clouds, and, though only in her first quarter, gave light enough to discover their enemy, though not distinctly. Having gone far enough to the right, the party pushed on to the front, and entering a sloping field of stubble, at the upper end of which they could distinguish a dark line of men; but whether they were friends or foes, it was impossible to determine. Unwilling to fire, lest he should kill any of our own people, my friend led on the volunteers whom he had got around him, till they reached some pile of reeds, about twenty yards from the objects of their notice. Here they are saluted by a sharp volley, and being now confident that they were enemies, he commanded his men to fire.

But a brother officer, who accompanied him, who was not so convinced, assured him that they were soldiers of the 93th; upon which they agreed to divide the force; that he who doubted should remain with one part where he was; while my friend with the rest should go around upon the flank of this line, and discover certainly to which army it belonged.

Taking with him about fourteen men, he accordingly moved off to the right, when, falling in with some other stragglers, he attached them likewise to his party, and advanced.—Springing a high rail fence, they came down upon the left of those of whom the doubt had existed, and found them to be, as my friend had supposed, Americans. Not a moment was lost in attacking, but having got unperceived within a foot of where they stood, they discharged their pieces and rushed on to the charge. Some soldiers having lost their bayonets, laid about them with the butt end of their firelocks, while many a sword, which, till to night, had not drank of blood, became in a few minutes crimsoned enough.

The English and Americans were so mingled, that they scarcely knew friends from foes; and more feats of individual gallantry were performed in the course of this night, than many campaigns might have afforded.—We lost more than 500 men, and the field of battle was dreadful. I have frequently beheld a great number of dead bodies in as small a compass, though these, indeed, were numerous enough; but wounds more disfiguring or more horrible, I certainly never witnessed.—A man, shot through the head or heart, lies as if he was in a deep slumber, insomuch, that when you gaze upon him, you experience little less than pity.—But, of these, many had met their deaths from bayonet wounds, sabre cuts, or heavy blows from the butt end of muskets; and the consequence was, that not only were the wounds exceedingly frightful, but the early countenances of the dead exhibited most savage and ghastly expressions. Friends and foes lay together in small groups, of four or six, nor was it difficult to tell almost the very hand by which some of them had fallen. Nay, such had been the deadly closeness of the strife, that in one or two places, an English and American soldier might be seen with the bayonet of each other fastened in the other's body.

The well known Chevalier St. George was in London, and, with him, Giernovick, the celebrated violin player, with whom he was a desperate duellist, quarrelled with Shaw, the leader of the Drury Lane orchestra, at an oratorio, and challenged him. I strove all in my power to make peace between them. Giernovick would not speak a word of English, and Shaw could not speak a word of French.—They both agreed that I should be the mediator between them. I translated what they said to each other m at faithfully; but, unfortunately, Shaw, in reply to one of Giernovick's accusations, said—"Poh! poh!"

"Sacre Dieu!" said Giernovick, "what is the meaning of dat poh! poh!—I will not hear a word until you translate me, poh! poh!"

My good wishes to produce harmony between them for some time were frustrated, because I really did not know how to translate "Poh! poh!" into French or Italian: I, however, at last succeeded in making them friends, but the whole scene was truly ludicrous.—*Kelly.*

An honest Irishman was accosted on the quay, at Belfast, by a brother Hibernian, with "Arrah, Pat, you are going to be in good luck to day, boy—you have got your stockings turned wrong side out." Pat turned round with great quickness, and surveying with the utmost complacency the said remnants of what had once been hose, answered—"Sure, honey, I know that, and don't you know why I turned them i'" "No," replied the other. "Why," says Pat, and he gave a knowing sink to his leeye, "be kase they are holed on the other side."

WINTER.

The length of the evenings in winter, which renders it necessary to find some sedentary and domestic diversion, may prove a blessing to those fond of more favorite amusement in winter than in summer. Books enable the imagination to create a summer in the midst of frost and snow; and by the assistance of a cheerful fire, whose comfortable warmth supplies the absence of the sun, the winter may be made as pleasant as the season of vernal breeze or solar refulgence.

DEFINITION OF A LADY'S ALBUM.

An instrument of torture invented by some cruel fair one to *rack the brains* of her male acquaintance.

HEAD DRESSES.

A quaint writer observes that "the most elegant women, in the most classical times, adorned their heads with ornaments which raised them so high as to leave it a matter of doubt whether the head was a part of the body, or the body a part of the head."

DEFINITION OF WOMAN.

A wicked old Greek writer gave the following very singular definition—"Woman is an animal delighting in finery."

SOLID COMFORT

May be eminently derived from the following sources:—A healthy digestion, the liberty of one's own coat, or if not, tactfully, innocently and moderately en. joyed by others—a freedom from incumbrance—passions of all kinds on a basis of being within one's means, and living comfortably—on extraordinary occasions—an ability arising from rational economy, to defray all necessary and expedient expenses—a habit of good humour, and aptitude to be pleased rather than offended—a preparation for unexpected influx of one's family—sincerity to friends—benevolence to mankind—and love to God.

MATRIMONY.

Experience has long pronounced those marriages the happiest, in which the contracting parties are of medium mediocrity equal. So that, when the first dozen of love are abated by time, neither can assume a superiority, or think it a condescension to have acceded to the nuptial alliance.

FOR 1827.

OFFICE OF THE SATURDAY EVENING POST,
Philadelphia, Dec. 2, 1826.

THE CASKET, or *Flowers of Literature, Wit and Sentiment*, which has had an unprecedented current of patronage during the last six months, will, after the present month, be published, each number, 80 octavo pages, printed well, on small handsome type, upon the finest paper, stitched and covered, and furnished to subscribers for one of Two Dollars and fifty cents per annum. The Casket is a collection from the choicest pieces of the Saturday Evening Post, made with a reference to the different tastes and dispositions of the generality of a weekly paper, and those of a monthly publication, the former of course excluded with essays, reviews, anecdotes, and those set off by a regular succession of the work. The latter can receive little value from a mere detail of events, many of which would cease to be interesting before they were recorded.

The large quantity of matter crowded, by small type, and careful arrangement into the columns of every number of the Saturday Evening Post, will in the course of a month, furnish the most ample materials from which to form an interesting periodical work such as the Casket has been considered by its partial friends, and such as we intend, it shall be. Notwithstanding the fact, that the Casket is but a collection from the columns of the Saturday Evening Post, we confidently predict, and indeed we are sanctioned in the experience we already have, that its most numerous patrons will be found among the subscribers to our weekly paper.—A large number of those who take the "Post" depend upon that paper for the news of the week—it is therefore read with avidity by almost every member of the family into which it is received, and this general use frequently injures its appearance so much as almost to render it unfit for the file, and for binding. The numbers then, by this general use, are frequently lost, mutilated or entirely destroyed, and the file thus broken.—The Casket is calculated to prevent this inconvenience, and to furnish, at a very cheap price, all the useful matter for which the weekly paper would be desirable when bound.—In thus giving a permanent form and select association to the choice pieces of our weekly contributors, it is confidently anticipated that new and successful inducements will be held out for the exercise of superior talent, and unusual care in our literary department.—In addition to the recommendation of neatness in the general appearance—and particular attention to the typographical execution, it is our intention to embellish each number of the "Casket" with *three* handsome Engravings from the hands of some of the most distinguished artists of the country.

With these claims to patronage, the "Casket" will, as has been already hinted, be afforded to those who subscribe for *that* paper exclusively, at the low price of $2,50 per year, a subscription which it is confidently believed, is much lower than for any of the publications of a similar character in this country—but to the subscribers of "The Saturday Evening Post" "The Casket" will be furnished for $2.

The first number, No. for 1827, will be embellished with a portrait of the late venerable JOHN ADAMS, formerly President of the United States, one of Longacre's best engravings, also, a correct and beautiful view of FAIR MOUNT WATER WORKS, in the vicinity of Philadelphia; besides, the first No. of the SCHOOL OF FLORA, being the commencement of a regular series of Treatises on Botany, illustrated with numerous cuts.

Post-masters and publishers of papers who will interest themselves in obtaining subscribers, and remitting the cash for the subscription, shall be entitled to every sixth copy *gratis*. Address ATKINSON & ALEXANDER, Philadelphia.

Persons wishing to act as agents, will please to send in their names by the first of the year, as there is no doubt the demand for the work will be greatly increased, and therefore the possibility of being furnished with it, from the beginning, will be rendered more doubtful.

Editors inserting the above two or three times, shall receive a copy of the work.

CITIZEN'S LINE for NEWYORK
In connection with the Steam-Boats
Pennsylvania & Congress,
Via Bordentown & Washington, 24 miles land carriage.

The Steam-Boat **PENSYLVANIA**,
Captain E. W. KELLUM,
Will leave A-ch-street Wharf every morning (Sundays excepted), at SIX o'clock, A.M. for Bordentown,—the steamers will leave the Citizen's Line of Coaches, 24 miles to Washington, N. J. there take the Steam Boat CONGRESS, and arrive in New-York the same day. Took by fire o'clock the same day.—Fare through $3 50. For state, apply at
No. 5 South street, corner of Front,
Philadelphia, Oct. 14, 1826. THOMAS WARD & Co. *Proprietors.*

PHILADELPHIA
Suspender Manufactory,
No. 3 Bank street, second door below Market, and Store No. 52 North Fifth street.

ABRAHAM & ELIAS ELKINS respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed his store from No. 13 North Third street, to No. 52 North Fifth street, where he has on hand, and is making to order, a large assortment of Suspenders, which he has opened a Suspender Store, and has for sale at both the above places, a complete and general assortment of Patent Spring Suspenders, many of which are made upon a new and improved plan, which will be sold wholesale or retail, as low as can be purchased in the United States.

Country Merchants and those who deal in the article, would find it to their interest to call.

Also Gentlemen's Hose and Silk Stocks, Cravat Stiffeners, Hussian Bands of all kinds, manufactured and sold as above. Also, all kinds of Trimmings.

Gentlemen wanting a single article can have their measure taken and made to any pattern. june 3—tf

DOMESTIC CARPETING.
FOR SALE,
A QUANTITY of DOMESTIC CARPETING, of various patterns and quality, upon reasonable terms.
N. B. Customers wearing done as usual by
THOMAS WERNER,
oct. 28—tf No. 100 North Fifth, near Russell.

PORTABLE DESK
And Dressing Case Manufactory.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has on hand a beautiful variety of LITTLE GIANT PORTABLE WRITING DESKS, some of which are got up in the same style of ingenuity, neatness and elegance, which were so happily conspicuous in the PORTABLE PAPETERIE, PORTABLE DESK AND DRESSING CASE that bore away the PRIZE at the Exhibitions of New York and Philadelphia, in 1824, and which, by the partial opinions of the day, a most encouraging concourse.

The prices, for the above ingenuities, or fancy of his customers, range from $4 50 to $150.

He admits the ideal of depreciating his neighbors' goods, but prefers to rest upon the merits, and warrant of the propriety of his assertion, that in point of taste, exquisite finish, and durability, his work has hitherto obtained and he shall endeavor to maintain the palm, and will not be surpassed in the field of competition.

Dressing cases, ladies' and gentlemen's, ladies' Work Boxes, Superb Tea Caddies, an elegant assortment of Bronzed Inkstands with real glass bottles, Ink Bottles, Ladies Reticules, Ladies' Pocket Books, Gentlemen's Pocket Books, Ladies Christian Names, Barber's Razors, Penknives, Pocket Knives, Scissors, Shaving Boxes, Shaving Brushes, Small Boxes, Fancy Boxes, Snuffing Bottles, Combs of various kinds, Chess Men, Tooth, Hair, Nail, and Shaving Powder, Shaving Cream, Cologne Water, Bay Rum, Solid Steel Chapes for Purses and Reticules. A variety of Gold Pencil Cases, Gold and Silver Pens, to be had at the subscriber's store, opposite the Pennsylvania Bank.
may 27—tf JOHN SYKES.

A Farm with Meadow Land wanted.

WANTED to rent for one or more years a Farm of about two hundred acres, of which 150 at least to be of meadow. Enquire at the dwelling house of the proprietor, Chestnut street, below Fifth, or at the office of the National Banking Line, Philadelphia, will be attended to.
Nov. 25—3t

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

THE subscriber has constantly on hand for sale at the No. 63 North Second street, between Chestnut and Market streets, a large and general assortment of Looking Glasses, Looking Glass Plates, Looking Glass Frames, Fancy Chairs of every description, Cabinet Furniture (both English and American), Mahogany, Veneers, Cabinet and Picture Frame. He manufactures at the lowest prices, and on the shortest notice, Colonial, Tuscan, Rosette, Reed Pressgilt Aqua Fortis, Chromate Yellow, Chromate Green, &c. and is therefore enabled to warrant the qualities of all articles he may purchase, as being free from adulteration, and at the same time to afford them at the lowest possible prices. Country dealers and others wishing to purchase are invited to call.

JOHN ELLIOT,
No. 63 South Second street, between Chestnut and Market streets.
Nov. 25—4t*

Gum Elastic Over Shoes.

JUST received and for sale by the single pair, Gum Elastic OVER-SHOES, of various sizes.
I. BRIGGS,
No. 44 North Second st.
Nov. 25—3t

NOW PUBLISHED,

THE genuine stereotype edition, in quarto, of "ROWLETT'S TABLES OF INTEREST" with Additions and Improvements, by the author, which for years since the first edition was issued, and no error has ever been found in the calculations.

The present edition has been examined no less than twelve times, by different persons and A PREMIUM OF ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS has been offered by the subscribers, for the detection of an error of a cent, in manner as described in the Prospectus.

The work is divided into two parts, the first of which is devoted to the Tables of yearly interest, shewing the amount or *right* for every day from one to 64, and counted at sight, for every day from one to 64 to 124 DAYS, on all the sums of money from one dollar to one thousand, on yearly ten dollars. From 2000 to 3000 on every hundred dollars, and on every five hundred from 3000 to 10,000 dollars, besides months, &c. on the same amounts, together with a useful rent table; the whole completed at six per cent. &c.

The work altogether, has been got up in complete manner, and is simple, with an indented index on each hundred dollars, and forms a substantial and handsome book of reference, either as a *standard* or a *check*.

In numerous instances, the price of one copy have been paid for the old edition, when to be met with second hand, but the pieces of the present improved edition will be as follows:

Full bound in calf and lettered, with indented index, $ 5 00
Full bound in sheep and lettered, with indented index, 4 00
Half bound in marbled paper, with indented index, 3 00
And the booksellers are bound to adhere strictly to those prices.

To be had of TOWER & HOGAN, H. C. CAREY & LEA, E. L. SMITH, I. RILEY & SON, HUNT, and other booksellers, and of the Agent, JOSEPH M'DOWELL, No. 31, North Fifth street, who will promptly attend to all orders, &c. JOHN ROWLETT,
Philadelphia, 11th mo. 21st, 18 6. nov 4—3t*

Washington Canal Lottery,
FOURTH CLASS—NEW SERIES.

TO be drawn on Wednesday, the 27th day of December, 1826, in the splendid Lottery Office, No. 85, Main, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 4,000, 1 of 3,000, 1 of 2,000, 3 of 1,000, 2 of 500, 12 of 100, 30 of 50, 40 of 20, 164 of 10, 1200 of 5, 1600 of 4, 1600 of 3. Whole Tickets $10. Half do. $5; Quarters $ 2 50; Eighths 1 25; Sixteenths 62½ cents. Tickets and shares in a variety of numbers are now ready for delivery at P. L. DECKER'S Lottery and Exchange Office, N. W. corner of Third and Chestnut streets. All orders from the country or strangers, post paid, enclosing prize tickets or cash, will meet prompt attention.
nov 25—3t

Commercial Line for NORFOLK,
Via DOVER, SEAFORD & VIENNA,

THE Steam Boat Norfolk, Capt. H. Manly, leaves Arch Street Wharf every Sunday and Wednesday evening at 6 o'clock, for Dover, (Delaware) from which place Southern travellers proceed in post coaches to Seaford, each number of the "Casket" with *three* handsome Engravings from the hands of some of the most distinguished artists of the country.

With these claims to patronage, the "Casket" will, as has been already hinted, be afforded to those who subscribe for *that* paper exclusively, at the low price of $2,50 per year, a subscription which it is confidently believed, is much lower than for any of the publications of a similar character in this country—but to the subscribers of "The Saturday Evening Post" "The Casket" will be furnished for $2.

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Editors inserting the above two or three times, shall receive a copy of the work.

INSURANCE
AGAINST DAMAGE FROM FIRE.

THE Trustees of "The Fire Association of Philadelphia," incorporated by an act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, for the purpose of insuring houses and other buildings, limere on the most reasonable terms, either perpetually or for a limited period.

On this Association, which is composed of thirty-three Fire Complnies, possessing Apparatus, Engines and Hose, of very great value, for the extinguishment of fires the principal security of the insured from conflagration depends.

The funds obtained by insurance are designed, first, for the payment of losses to the insured, and secondly, a part of the interest, arising from their investment, may be applied for keeping the Apparatus in good order.

For these purposes the public confidence has hitherto been extended to the Association to an unprecedented extent, and the Trustees respectfully solicit a continuation of the public patronage for the public good.

Applications for Insurance may be made of either of the Trustees, or at the Office, No. 241 Arch street.

MICHAEL FOX,
President of the Trustees of the Fire Association
march21—1y

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

SUPPLIED with a general assortment of Silk Goods, at the lowest prices, for cash or acceptances.
STEPHEN BUZBY.
Oct. 9—3m* 96 1-2 Market-street.

SURGICAL.

MOST experienced Medical men of every country are well aware that no one disease to which man is subject, is more common, painful and even dangerous than that of Hernia, or Rupture; and it is much to be lamented that so many have been left to suffer without relief for. Dr. Hull, having witnessed, during twenty five years practice in Surgery, the distress and misery attending the disease of Rupture, and the fatal consequences frequently incident to it, and being convinced that these unhappy ills were generally resulted from the use of a badly constructed Truss, or the neglect to use any, was prompted from feelings of professional duty, and an anxious desire to witness a more effectual remedy, to devote a share of his time to the construction of an instrument for that purpose. He is now satisfied that he has brought into successful operation an improved Truss, happily adapted to all cases of Rupture in both sexes, and from his own experience and that of others, he feels justified in the pledge he would an important solicitude, as well as a probable cure for a disability or disease which hitherto the pride of professional science has too much neglected.

The following, among many other testimonials which may be adduced, are presented to the public, in confirmation of the superior efficacy of this Instrument, not only in giving ease and comfort even in cases the most difficult and where other means have proved inefficient, but in performing cures on persons of all ages.

Dr. Mott, Professor of Surgery, in the University of New York *deposes*, "that the Truss invented by Dr. Amos G. Hull possesses, both in structure and principle, qualities and advantages, which are superior to any other which render its application, in all cases, an efficacious remedy to prevent a descent of the bowel, and that in most cases (if not all) he supposes it a complete preventive of cure." Also "I am of opinion that the union of surgical design and mechanical structure in the instrument invented by him, has a claim on the gratitude of the medical Surgeons in Europe and America.—Its mechanical adaptation to the parts, (it appears to me) produces the required pressure by its centre, it thereby not only prevents the escape of the bowel, but approximates and often restores to contact the ruptured parts, and by its action on the pubis, causes the effort at a radical and permanent cure."

Samuel Osborn M. D. a highly respectable Surgeon of the city of New York, deposes as follows,—"The principle upon which the Truss of Dr. Hull is made to act is a well known Surgical principle that never before could be so successful operation in this disease, viz. pressure diposing to contraction, approximation and adhesion, the principle upon which Dr. Hull's Truss is founded."—Also known CURE by Dr. Hull's Truss, is known to the deponent."

Joseph Evans, late of Philadelphia, Leather Merchant, deposes,—"that Evans, been ruptured almost seven years I applied to Dr. Hull as previously mentioned for relief, and one of his patent bags. Trusses, and after wearing it about six months I found myself entirely relieved so much so that I can walk about with safety without wearing the Truss; and in my opinion it is one of the greatest improvements, and I do recommend it to the public."

Dr. A. G. Hull, informs the public and unfortunate that he can be seen now as usual at his office, No. 241 Arch, where he will during his stay in the city, devote particular attention to the application of his Truss in all cases; and from former experience and the many certificates of this instrument, he flatters himself that he will in the most difficult, be able to render comfort, and even those sufferers who have been disappointed by all other means ineffectual, and have abandoned every hope of relief.

An assortment of these Instruments for every species of Rupture will be kept at the office; and as a ability of the Truss is necessary, the inventor will himself attend, or cause to be conducted by Dr. Jones who has attended per sonally to the application of the most of them, and is acquainted with the knowledge of the qualities and uses of them, and who engaged in the article of no joint to be medicine and Surgery. A. G. HULL.
Oct. 14—tf

MEAD'S PILLS.

THE benefit of time these pills have been in use, and the uniform satisfaction they have given in the most deranged conditions of the digestive organs, known by the term Dyspepsia, has established them the superior of all pills, without doubt, the best remedy ever offered for the above complaint. They operate solely, removing all the causes of the stomach, and thereby restoring it to health, and by correcting that morbid state of the secretions which give rise to it; and at the same time that they are given, tone to the whole digestive system, or organs of digestion, they will penetrate and give new life and vigour to the whole system.

Sold, in New York, by Hull & Bowne, 145 Pearl street, who are agents for the patentee, and by O. H. & G. Carey, Broadway. In Philadelphia, by Hunt & Clarkson, and Stephen North, Market street, and by S. Gray, 160, Chestnut street. In Baltimore, by William Bunce, and C. & D. S. Keener, Market street, and by most of the Druggists throughout the United States.
June 3—tf

MOROCCO MANUFACTORY.

ROBINSON & CO.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they have opened their store, No. 29, South Third street, between Walnut and Chestnut, a few doors below Girard's bank, where they offer, wholesale and retail, Morocco of all kinds, Bookbinders, Coachmakers, Hatters and others, which they will manufacture at the shortest notice; also, White Leather and Buckskin. Wool for Hatters and Spinners, in the best terms, for cash. Merchants and others will find it to their advantage to call and purchase.
Aug 26—6m

BENJ. RICHARDSON, File manufacturer & Cutler, No. 77 S. Second st. Cutlery, of every description, ground, polished and repaired in the best manner, at short notice.

JOHN M'CLOUD, Hatter, No. 46 Market street keeps constantly on hand, a large and general assortment of

KEYMORO & HAGEDORN, No. 93 South Second st. keep for sale a large assortment of Clarified Quills.

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE
Lee's New London Bilious PILLS.

THE public are particularly reminded, that when the above named Pills are offered for sale with the above named Pills are offered for sale with my WRITTEN signature at the bottom of each envelope of Directions, they are *imitations and counterfeits*, and not prepared by me, nor by any authority. My Genuine Pills are known by the written signature, with pen and black ink, immediately under the letters, L. H. P. LEE, at the foot of each direction bill. The limitations have no written signatures; to offer which, would be *forgery*.

Every purchaser should examine the above infallible test, if they would have the genuine Pills, which have been found in use in Families for the past twenty-five years.

SAMUEL H. P. LEE, M. C. M. S.
Sole Preparer and Inventor.

New London, Conn. October, 1826.

H. R. Gardner, Drug Store, Pills for sale, wholesale and retail at the Drug Stores of J. Thompson, F. & W. corner of High and Sixth streets, and W. & G. Yarnall's, High, between Front and Second streets, Philadelphia. oct 28—6t

Valuable Farm and Mills.
TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC SALE,

ON Wednesday the 20th of December next, on the premises, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, 105 acres first land, 30 of which is wood land, situate in Charlestown township, Chester county, near Charlestown Village, adjoining lands of Caleb Davis, Thomas Levering, and others, twenty-six miles from Philadelphia. The improvements are a grist and saw mill, the grist mill is entirely new with three run of stones two of which are French burr, a good pair of bolting stones calculated for merchant or country work, a new dwelling house in the grist mill, and one in the saw mill, these mills are turned by the never failing stream Pickering creek, and capable of doing a great deal of business; also, a large dwelling house, spring house, smoke house, wagon house, a large stable, and other out buildings, with a variety of fruit apple trees. Any person wishing to view the property before the day of sale, will be shewn it by applying to the subscriber. JOHN COFFMAN.
Nov. 18—4t*

PLAYING CARDS.

EAGLES, Henry VIII. and Merry Andrew Playing Cards, with spotted and plain backs.
Also, Blank Cards and Boards, and Gilt Edged Visiting Cards, manufactured and for sale by
BECK & STEWART,
april 1—tf S. W. corner of 3d & Walnut-sts.

GRAPHIC LATHE.

THE Subscriber having very much improved his lathe, offers his services to the public, to turn on gold and silver watch cases to those who wish such ornaments upon their cases, and to those who have been having called who examined the work while the lathe was principally incomplete, are solicited to call again, now that it is nearer perfection.

On the above lathe all the different degrees of oval, between a perfectly straight line and a circle are described. The Spanish Square, Gothic Arches are also formed part of which when turned into each other, (each distinct figure revolved round a different centre) will be found the whole back of the watch case) produce a variety of curious and beautiful devices. Price 1 50.

B. F. BAKER,
nov 18—3t 192 North Third, above Vine street.

LEBANON.

JOHN PASCAL, tenders his thanks to his friends for the liberal patronage bestowed on him, and at the same time, acquaints them that he has removed to LEBANON, at the S. E. corner of Tenth and South streets, where he will be happy to serve them at all times, and to attend to their commands. His bar is stored with the choicest Liquors, and Eatables of all kinds that may be had instanter. nov 18—3t

PRO BONO PUBLICO.—At that spacious and long established warehouse, at the S. E. corner of Pine and Second streets, will be offered for sale on this day this period until the first of March, a vast number of the most fashionable and well made salutary BEDS, of various kinds, and not ever before offered for sale on this continent. The materials are comprised of English water proof ticking of a fine texture, and warranted by their climate. There are also 120 pure curled hair Matrasses 76 Spanish and Carolina moss Mattresses, of every size and kind. Feather Bedsteads, together with Sacking and Window Blinds, embracing almost every fashionable pattern and size now extant. There are some splendid materials of the most modern and fanciful kind, recently received from Europe. All of the above articles will be offered at the lowest reduced prices ever presented to the citizens of this metropolis.

All of which will be sold considerably lower than they can be obtained at any other establishment in Philadelphia, for Cash or City Acceptances.

BAGLESON & HARMER,
jan 7—ly S.E. corner of Pine and Second streets

CHARLES THUM,
CLOCK & WATCHMAKER,
No. 4, North Sixth Street,
Two doors from Market street, west side.
june 5—tf

Fortune's Home Forever!!

SPLENDID Prizes may be had, at almost any rate, at the Franklin Square Lottery Office, No. 49 Chestnut street, which is the permanent abode of Dame Fortune. Adventurers are invited to take a chance for the Grand Capital Prize of

$100,000	$50,000
20,000	25,000
20,000	15,000
10,000	5,000
4,500	3,000, &c.

And many others amounting to nearly HALF A MILLION of Dollars, which will be duly distributed.

Tickets and Shares, to the greatest variety, for sale at Fortune's House, P. CANFIELD'S Office,
No. 149 Chesnut street.
Orders for Tickets promptly attended to. oct 28tf

WHAT WAS EXPECTED!!

7, 39, 48, a prize of 4000 Dollars

IN a whole Ticket in the Grand Canal Lottery final, and the *highest* prize sold any where in Pennsylvania, was sold at the ratchies. Lucky La Fayette office to a numerous company of Irishmen, and the holder has FOUR THOUSAND DOLLARS down CASH on the spot in ten minutes after the drawing was known!!! And the lucky holder of 7-42-34, another Whole Ticket, has also received in at the same time and we paid him his prize immediately after the drawing was known!!!

Those who prefer prizes to blanks will do well, before they purchase, to step in and speak to KENNEDY & Co. at the office of the "Small Change Lafayette Office," who sold and paid 2-36-60, 30,000, 10,000, 4 of 5,000, 10 of 1,000, 20 of 500, &c. &c. Any person will be duly answered with their usual promptitude if directed to KENNEDY & Co. 43 South third street. C. Cash for prizes drawn in any Lottery sent for tickets. Call at the tenth Capital sold by KEY, ELLIS & Co. within a few months from one office. Agents wanted in America at the same time, and KENNEDY & Co. paid the cash for them all the moment demanded!! Nov. 11—tf.

CLOTHING STORE.

ASHTON & SON, TAILORS,
No. 16 MARKET-STREET, PHILADA.

OFFER for sale a handsome stock of Broad Cloths, consisting in part of Blue, Black, Brunette, Olive and Drab Cloths; Blue, Brown, Claret and Green Pencils; Drab and Blue Beavers; Bangup, New Market Coatings; Blue, Green and Mixture Coatings, Fantaloon Cloths of various qualities, tailors and patterns.

Ready-made Linen, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Cravats, Hosiery, &c. together with an elegant assortment of Superior Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c. which will be made to order, and warranted to fit both MAN and MIND.

Also, On hand a large assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's CLOAKS.

Wholesale dealers in any of the above articles are invited to call and examine previous to purchasing.
oct. 21—tf

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

J. ELLIOTT offers for sale at No. 123 Market street, a third door above Third street, North side, a very extensive assortment of Looking Glasses, Combs, Fancy Wares and Fancy Articles, comprising in part, Looking Glasses of all sizes and descriptions, Tortoise Shell, Tuck, Long and Side Combs, and a beautiful Article called Spanish Shell Combs, which frontize nuisances and great countenance of different shell, Gum ingredients, Southern and Western Merchants are invited to call and examine for themselves, as his prices are such as to insure sales. april 15—1y

WINDOW GLASS.
DRUGS, PAINTS & DYE STUFFS.

PETER LEHMAN, Wholesale and Retail Dry Store, for sale a large and general assortment of the following articles:

Red, pale and yellow	White and Red Lead
Sulphate of Quinine	Spanish Brown
Camphor refined	Venetian Red
White Wax	Yellow ochre
Gum arabic	Chrome Yellow
Tapioca	Verdigris
Sago	Sugar of Lead and Alum
Epsom salts	Blue Galls
Rhubarb and Glauber Salts	Manganese
Calomel	Rose Pink
Red Precipitate	Aqua Fortis
Sweet Oil	Prussiate Acid
Cream Tartar	Sulphuric Acid
Balsam Copaiva	Logwood and Fustic
Opium	Ground Pimento
Myrrh	Do. Turmerick
Chromate Yellow	Window glass, of all sizes
Do. green	Paints, ready ground
Ivory Black	Boiled & raw linseed
Lamp do.	Spirits Turpentine
Burnuda and Jamaica Arrow Root.	Flour and Rail Sulphur

Also, there, with a complete assortment suitable for country storekeepers, will be sold at the lowest market prices, and of liberal terms. aug 26—tf

PAPER HANGINGS.

THE attention of the public is respectfully requested to the elegant assortment of French and American Paper Hangings and Borders, now selling off at reduced prices, to close a concern.
oct. 21—tf BECK & STEWART,
S. W. corner of 3d & Walnut-sts

PAPER HANGINGS AND BORDERS.

ISAAC PUGH, South East corner of Third and Race streets, has received, per late arrivals, a variety of patterns
PAPER HANGINGS AND BORDERS
of the latest fashion. Also for sale, elegant French Borders, and patterns for Fire Boards, imported this Spring, all of which will be sold on moderate terms.
Careful Paper-hangers are employed.
Country Merchants supplied on liberal terms.
April 1—tf

P. SORBER,

COACHMAKER, Montgomery Village, Lancaster Road, finishes all kinds of Carriages, Light and Close, warranted of the best materials and workmanship. Also, constantly on hand, a variety of Second Hand Carriages, Gig, &c. which he will dispose of on the lowest terms for cash or accept notes. jan 21—1y

Select Didactic Seminary,
FROMBERGER'S COURT.

J. R. BROWN, respectfully informs his patrons and the public, that the above Seminary will be resumed on Monday, the 31st of August next.

For terms, &c. apply at No. 11, Frombergers Court, running from Second to Third street, above Spruce.

N. B. J. H. S. will commence a course of evening tuition on the first of October next, in Arithmetic, Penmanship, Its keeping, &c. apply as above.
Philad. August 26, 1826. aug 19—tf

PAPER W